Monday, April 16, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME II, 1956

16th March to 16th April 1956

TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol, II contains Nos. 21 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[VOLUME II—FROM 16TH MARCH TO 16TH APRIL, 1956]

No. 21—*Friday*, 16*th March*, 1956

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 735 to 738, 740, 743, 744, 749, 754 to 756, 758, 760, 762 to 764, 739, 746, 751, 752	1045-1128
Written answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 741, 742, 745, 747, 748, 750, 753, 757, 759, 761	1128-34
Unstarred Questions Nos. 419 to 440	1134-44
Daily Digest	1145-48

No. 22—*Monday*, 19*th March*, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 765, 791, 797, 766, 767, 769 to 773, 776 to 779, 781, 784, 787, 789, 790, 792 to 795, 798, 799	1149-84
Written Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 768, 774, 775, 780, 782, 783, 785, 786, 788, 796	1184-88
Unstarred Questions Nos. 441 to 477	1188-1208
Daily Digest	1209-12

No. 23—*Tuesday*, 20*th March*, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 800 to 808, 811 to 814, 816, 820 to 826, 828, 619, 810, 817	1213-46
Correction of answer to a question	1246
Short Notice Questions Nos. 4 and 5	1246-49
Written Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 809, 815, 818, 819, 827	1249-51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 478 to 486	1251-56
Daily Digest	1257-58

No. 24—Wednesday, 21st March, 1956

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 829 to 831, 833 to 839, 841, 843, 845 to 856	1259-92
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 832, 840, 842, 844	1292-94
Unstarred Questions Nos. 487 to 499	1294-1300
Daily Digest	1301-04

No. 25—Thursday, 22nd March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 857, 859 to 863 865 to 867, 869, 871 to 874, 876 to 878, 880, 882, 885, 858, 864, 881	1305-39
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 868, 870, 875, 879, 883, 884, 886	1340-43
Unstarred Questions Nos. 500 to 517	1343-50
Daily Digest	1351-54

No. 26—Friday, 23rd March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 887 to 892 896 to 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 907, 909, 911, 894, 899, 901, 910 and 895	1355-83
Allotment of dates to various Ministries for answering questions	1383
Correction of Answers to Questions	1383
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 893, 903, 905	1383-84
Unstarred Questions Nos. 518 to 522	1385-88
Daily Digest	1389-90

No. 27—Wednesday, 28th March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 912, 915, 919, 921, 923 to 925, 928, 929, 931, 940 to 943, 946 to 949, 916, 917, 926, 927, 933, 934, 938, 944	1391-1424
Short Notice Question No. 6	1424-28
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 913, 914, 918, 920, 922, 930, 932, 935 to 937, 939, 945	1428-34
Unstarred Questions Nos. 523 to 549	1434-50
Daily Digest	1451-54

No. 28—Thursday, 29th March 1956

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 951, 953, 954, 956 to 959, 963, 965, 968, 974, 975, 978, 980, 982, 984 to 986, 989 to 991, 993, 996, 960	1455-87
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 950, 952, 955, 961, 962, 964, 967, 969 to 973, 976, 977, 979, 981, 983, 987, 988, 992, 994, 995, 998 to 1000	1487-99
Unstarred Questions Nos. 550 to 556, 558 to 602	1499-1528
Daily Digest	1529-34

No. 29—Saturday, 31st March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1001, 1003, 1006, 1007, 1011 to 1013, 1015, 1017 to 1022, 1024, 1026 to 1028, 1030 to 1032, 1034 to 1037, 1039, 1040	1535-71
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1002, 1004, 1005, 1008 to 1010, 1014, 1016, 1023, 1025, 1029, 1033, 1038, 1041	1571-76
Unstarred Questions Nos. 603 to 629	1576-92
Daily Digest	1593-96

No. 30—Monday, 2nd April, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1042 to 1046, 1049, 1053, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1069, 1078, 1080, 1070, 1071, 1075, 1079, 1081 to 1084	1597-1633
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1047, 1048, 1050 to 1052, 1054 to 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1067, 1072 to 1074, 1076	1633-40
Unstarred Questions Nos. 630 to 637	1640-44
Daily Digest	1645-48

No. 31—*Tuesday, 3rd April,* 1956

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1085, 1087 to 1091, 1093 to 1095, 1100, 1101, 1103, 1105 to 1107, 1110, 1136, 1111 to 1116, 1119, 1120 . .	1649-83
Short Notice Questions Nos. 7 and 8	1683-90
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1086, 1092, 1096 to 1099, 1102, 1104, 1108, 1109, 1117, 1118, 1121 to 1135, 1137 to 1142, 1144 to 1149 . .	1690-1708
Unstarred Questions Nos. 638 to 652, 654 to 694 . . .	1708-42
Daily Digest	1743-48

No. 32—*Wednesday, 4th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1150, 1154 to 1156, 1159, 1164, 1165, 1167 to 1169, 1171, 1173 to 1175, 1180 to 1182, 1186, 1188, 1152, 1160, 1179	1749-82
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1151, 1153, 1157, 1158, 1161 to 1163, 1166, 1170, 1172, 1176 to 1178, 1183 to 1185, 1187, 1189 to 1191 . .	1782-90
Unstarred Questions Nos. 695 to 725, 727 to 735 . . .	1790-1810
Daily Digest	1811-14

No. 33—*Thursday, 5th April,* 1956

Timing of the sittings	1815
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1192, 1194 to 1196, 1201, 1202, 1205 to 1207, 1209 to 1214, 1217 to 1220	1816-48
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1193, 1197 to 1200, 1203, 1204, 1208, 1215, 1216, 1221, 1222	1849-54
Unstarred Questions Nos. 736 to 743	1854-58
Daily Digest	1859-60

No. 34—*Friday, 6th April,* 1956

	Columns
Timing of meetings of Parliamentary Committees during Sessions	1861
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1223, 1225, 1226, 1229, 1231, 1232, 1234, 1237, 1238, 1241, 1243, 1245 to 1250, 1252, 1253, 1255, 1257 to 1263	1861-95
Short Notice Question No. 9	1895-97
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1224, 1227, 1228, 1230, 1233, 1235, 1236, 1239, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1251, 1254, 1256, 1264, 1265	1898-1906
Unstarred Questions Nos. 744 to 797	1906-36
Daily Digest	1937-42

No. 35—*Monday, 9th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1267 to 1274, 1277, 1278, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290 to 1292, 1294 to 1296, 1299, 1275, 1282, 1287, 1297	1943-78
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1266, 1276, 1279, to 1281, 1283, 1285, 1289, 1293, 1298	1978-83
Unstarred Questions Nos. 798 to 840	1983-2004
Daily Digest	2005-08

No. 36—*Tuesday, 10th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1303 to 1306, 1308, 1311, 1312, 1314 to 1317, 1319 to 1321, 1323 to 1325, 1327 to 1329, 1331, 1333 to 1335, 1300	2009-42
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1301, 1302, 1307, 1309, 1310, 1313, 1318, 1322, 1326, 1330, 1332, 1336, 1337	2042-48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 841, 842 844 to 864	2048-58
Daily Digest	2059-62

No. 37—*Wednesday, 11th April,* 1956

Member Sworn	2063
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1339 to 1342, 1350, 1351, 1353 to 1355, 1357, 1359, 1360, 1363, 1365, 1366, 1368, 1370 to 1372, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1382	2063-98
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1338, 1343 to 1349, 1352, 1356, 1358, 1361, 1362, 1364, 1367, 1369, 1373 to 1376, 1378, 1380. 1383 to 1385	2098-2111
Unstarred Questions Nos. 865 to 930-A	2111-46
Daily Digest	2147-52

No. 38—*Thursday, 12th April,* 1956

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1386 to 1388, 1390, 1392, 1398, 1401, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410 to 1412, 1416 to 1418, 1397, 1400, 1409, 1413, 1414	2153-81
Short Notice Questions Nos. 10, 11	2181-87
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1389, 1391, 1393, 1394, 1396, 1399, 1402, 1403, 1405, 1407	2187-91
Unstarred Questions Nos. 931, 933 to 952	2191-2202
Daily Digest	2203-06

No. 39—*Saturday, 14th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1419, 1420, 1422, 1423, 1425 to 1427, 1430 to 1439, 1441 to 1446	2207-40
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1421, 1424, 1428, 1429, 1440, 1447 to 1452	2240-45
Unstarred Questions Nos. 953 to 974	2245-60
Daily Digest	2261-64

No. 40—*Monday, 16th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1454 to 1459, 1464, 1466 to 1468, 1470, 1501, 1473 to 1475, 1478, 1479, 1481, 1482, 1484 to 1486, 1488 to 1490	2265-2302
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1460 to 1463, 1465, 1471, 1472, 1476, 1477, 1480, 1483, 1487, 1491 to 1500, 1502, 1503	2302-12
Unstarred Questions Nos. 975 to 1069	2312-70
Daily Digest	2371-76

GIPN—S4—83 Lok Sabha—13-3-57—840

LOK SABHA

Monday, 16th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RAILWAY CATERING

*1454. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 684 on the 8th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the standard menus recommended by the Alagesan Committee has now been evolved on the basis of regional tastes and requirements with a view to satisfying passengers in all parts of the country; and

(b). The House is aware that standard menu evolved?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b) The House is aware that standard menus have already been prescribed to cater to the tastes of passengers separately for the South, Assam and the rest of the country. The matter has since been examined further by Government and instructions have been issued to Railways to vary the standard menu on the basis of separate tastes in particular areas, as may be found necessary.

Shri Dabhi: May I have some idea about these instructions that have been issued?

Shri Alagesan: The menu is already broadly divided on the pattern that I indicated in my reply. The Railways have been asked to vary the contents of the menu so as to suit the tastes that may be found in the respective regions.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि जब लखनऊ में और दूसरी जगहों पर अन्नपूर्णा के केटरिंग विभागों में उन्हीं चीजों का दाम एक रुपया है तब ठेकेदारों को उन्हीं चीजों का साढे तीन रुपया, ढाई रुपया और सवा दो रुपया दिया जाता है।

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री : (श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री) : मालूम होता है माननीय सदस्य जो वेस्टर्न पश्चिमी ढंग का खाना दिया जाता हैं उसकी कीमत मे और जो थाली में दिया जाता हैं उसकी कीमत में अंतर नही करते हैं नम्बर १ और नम्बर २ यह कि जो खाना डाइनिंग कार में दिया जाता है और जो स्टेशनो पर रिफरेशमेंट रूम्स में दिया जाता है उसकी किमत में अन्तर नहीं करतें हैं। यह कुछ पुराने रेट्स (भाव) चले आ रहें हैं। हम उनको एकसा करने की कोशिश कर रहें हैं ताकि सब को दाम बराबर देने पड़े। लेकिन जो वेस्टर्न ढंग का केटरिंग है उसकी कीमत कुछ ज्यादा होगी और अगर लोग ज्यादा दाम देकर उसको खाना पसन्द करेंगे तो हम उसका इन्तिजाम करेंगे।

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Ministry is contemplating further reduction of the prices now charged for the catering in the dining cars?

Shri L. B. Shastri: We are not thinking of reducing the charges which are fixed for the western type of food or catering. But for other kinds of meals we are certainly thinking of doing so, but not reducing below fourteen annas and eighteen annas which are the maxima fixed for the standard vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals respectively at present when served in refreshment rooms.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if while standardising this menu, the number of calories that a person should take has been kept in view; and, if so, what is the number of calories given for vegetarians and for non-vegetarians?

Shri Alagesan: It is a very scientific requirement. There cannot be any exception taken to the assumption of the hon. Member, but I suppose the calories can be worked out, if they have not already been worked out, and if there is any deficiency that can be supplied.

Shri L. B. Shastri: May I add that the Punjabi food is generally considered to be the best and we will try to copy that standard?

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. There are as many as fifty questions on the Order Paper today. We cannot be spending time over menu only.

TELECOMMUNICATION IN KASHMIR

*1455. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the improvement made after the integration of telecommunication system in Kashmir?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 37].

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: From the statement it appears that great improvements have been made. May I know the expenditure incurred on these improvements?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I can only say that a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been spent on improvement and expansion in that State between 16-9-53 and 31-3-56.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the total mileage covered in Kashmir by this telecommunication system?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As regards the channels of the circuits etc. I would require separate notice.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : लद्दाख में जो वायरलेस का स्टेशन खलने वाला था वह अभी तक क्यों नहीं खला, उसके खुलने में क्या अड़चन है और क्या इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाया जा रहा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : लद्दाख काफी ऊंचे पहाड़ों के ऊपर है और वहां पर जो मुश्किलात हैं वह तो मालूम ही हैं । अलबत्ता वायरलैस के जरिय से वहां कम्युनिकेशन स्थापित की जा सकती है ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the extent of the increased administrative expenditure since after this integration?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think it will be possible to give the separate figure for that, because that will be a matter of calculation from the budget provisions.

कृषि सम्बन्धी गवेषणा

*१४५६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **खाद्य और कृषि** मंत्री २२ नवम्बर, १९५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि सम्बन्धी गवेषणा और कृषि में शिक्षा देने की संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में एक संयुक्त दल ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, क्या उस पर कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट और सरकार के निर्णय की प्रतियां इस सभा के पटल पर रखी जायेंगी ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : (क) तथा (ख) . रिपोर्ट में की हुई सिफारिशें अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं । रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में पहले ही से मौजूद हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इन सिफारिशों में जो सब से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश है वह यह है कि दो करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष राज्य सरकारों

को रिसर्च के लिये सहायता के रूप में दिये जायें। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग से कोई परामर्श किया गया है और क्या अगली योजना के अन्दर इसको रखने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : अभी इस प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है और राज्य सरकारों से विचार विनिमय जारी है। अभी यह निश्चित नहीं है कि इसको हम दसरी योजना में रखेंगे या नहीं। लेकिन हम रखने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है ११८ मुख्य सिफारिशें की गयी हैं। लेकिन जहां तक म समझता हूं बहुत कम सिफारिशें ऐसी हैं कि जिनका सम्बन्ध इस बात से है कि जो नई खोजें की जायें वे किसानों के पास किस तरह से पहुंचायी जायें। क्या इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करते समय इस दृष्टिकोण को भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : इस सवाल पर तो हम शुरू से ही ध्यान दे रहे हैं और आगे ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहते हैं।

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: There was a remark made in the report that as administrative jobs carry a large pay, many of these people were promoted to administrative jobs to the loss or detriment of the research section. May I know what Government propose to do in this matter?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not taken any very positive steps in this direction. But I am sure everybody knows this difficulty and this handicap, and probably the Home Ministry would be seized of this question.

Road Development

***1457. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any direction to various State Governments to seek advice and suggestions regarding selection of roads to be financed by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, how far the State Governments have fulfilled the directions of the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न स्टेट सरकारों को सड़कों के लिए जो आर्थिक सहायता देती है वह फेंदी दे देती है या प्रादेशिक सरकारों से इस विषय में कोई राय मांगती ह ?

Shri Alagesan: The aid is given by means of the Central Road Fund and the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve, as it is called. There is also a direct aid programme. They know the principles on which aid is extended for the construction of roads, namely, roads of inter-State importance, roads that have to serve backward areas and open up backward areas, and so on and so forth. And such of those works as will conform to these principles are recommended for aid and aid is granted.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार नें स्टेट सरकारों को इस विषय में कोई आदेश दिया है कि जिसके द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार जान सके कि कहां कहां सड़कें बनाने के लिए उसे आर्थिक सहायता देनी है ?

Shri Alagesan: I have no doubt that the State Governments concerned will be well advised to take any such suggestions as may come from hon. Members of Parliament. But I do not know actually what they are doing; I am not here to speak for them. As far as we are concerned, any suggestion coming from hon. Members of Parliament will be given due weight and consideration.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether any State Government has suggested to the Central Government that roads that link one large city with another large city in another State should be

treated as National Highways and should be financed by the Central Government?

Shri Alagesan: Evidently the hon. Member has a particular case in mind. I cannot recall any such recommendation.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : म यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल ोड फंड से जो रकमें राज्य सरकारों को सडकें आदि बनाने के लिये दी जाती है, क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का उन सड़कों के चुनाव में उनक मेंनटिनेंस में और उन पर जो रुपया व्यय किया जाता है उसमें कोई हाथ है या नहीं, और यदि है तो क्या ?

Shri Alagesan: As regards maintenance of the roads, we are not concerned with the maintenance of these roads. These are financed from the Central funds, but they are not maintained out of the Central funds. We are responsible only for the upkeep and maintenance of National Highways.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: My question was whether the Central Government has any hand in the selection of the roads which are constructed by the Central Road Fund and whether any information is asked from the Centre and, if so, what.

Shri Alagesan: Actually, the list of roads that are to be taken up for construction is finalised by the State Government. But it so happens that in some cases the Members of Parliament have made certain suggestions and they have been sent for the consideration of the State Governments and in many cases they have been accepted.

श्रीमती कमलेंदुमति शाह : क्या यह सत्य ह कि जिलों में जो सडकें बनाई गई हैं उनका कुछ पुले वगैरेह ठीक नहीं है और ठीक से न बनाये जाने के कारण उनके दूसरे साल गिर जाने का अंदेशा रहता है और इस बारे में एक एम० पी० की हैसियत में मेरे द्वारा प्रांतीय सरकार और जिलाधीश महोदयों का ध्यान उधर आकर्षित किये जाने के बावजुद भी उन्होंने उस पर कोई खयाल नहीं किया ?

रेलवे तथा परिवाहन मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री) : मैं माननीय सदस्या का सवाल कुछ साफ सुन नहीं सका लेकिन शायद माननीय सदस्या का कहना यह है कि जो सडकें बनाई गई हैं कुछ इनका पुला वगैरह ठीक नही हैं और शायद माननीय सदस्या ने उस ओर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मॅजिस्ट्रेट वगैरह का ध्यान आकर्षित किया लेकिन उन्होंने उस पर भी कोई ख्याल नहीं किया, अगर यही सवाल है तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वैसे तो यह स्टेट गवर्नमट की जिम्मेदारी है और नेशनल हाईवे के हमारे एजेंट वही हैं लेकीन अगर आप उसके संबंध में कुछ लिखा कर हमारे पास भेजेंगी तो हम उस पर आगे लिखा पढी करने को तैयार हैं ?

Shri N. M. Lingam: Since lack of adequate transport is said to be one of the bottlenecks for the development of industry, may I enquire if Government is having adequate regard to the industrial needs of the country in choosing roads financed either by the Central Road Fund or directly by the Centre such as national highways?

Shri Alagesan: The development of road transport is intimately connected with the development of roads and these factors, I hope, are taken into consideration.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: One important question, please.

Mr. Speaker: Why did you not put it first?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The Central Road Research Institute was opened some time back. May I know what work this Institute has done in regard to road improvement in the various States?

Shri Alagesan: I may inform the hon. Member that that institution is not working under this Ministry, but that institution is broadly concerned with research on various problems.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That we know.

Shri Alagesan: The hon. Member knows many things which even I do not know.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In answer to that question, if he does not know, let him ask me.

Mr. Speaker: Why should this kind of interruption be there? I do not like it. If the hon. Member wants to put a supplementary question, he will get a chance. Whenever I look at this side, I have been calling him and I will certainly call him.

Shri Alagesan: Some time back, the question of various methods of construction of roads was gone into by them. A stretch of road was built employing these various methods and that is under scrutiny and test. They are also engaging themselves in various other kinds of researches.

UNICEF

***1458. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the amount of aid received so far from UNICEF during the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): At its meeting held in March, 1956, the UNICEF Executive Board allocated $1,514,000 for the various health development programmes in India. As the UNICEF generally makes allocations for the various programmes twice a year (in March and September), proposals for further UNICEF assistance to India during 1956 will be discussed by them at their meeting to be held in September, 1956.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many projects are being run in India with the aid of UNICEF at present?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There are three new programmes for which assistance is sought from UNICEF. They are: Assistance to New Programmes—assistance in the development during 1956-57 of Health Services in 250 community development areas; assistance for the provision of isoniazid tablets for domiciliary treatment of active tuberculosis cases for one year period beginning July, 1956; and assistance to the State of Andhra in the expansion of its maternal and child welfare services and training during the three years from April 1956 to March 1959.

Then, there is additional aid to existing programmes. I have a big list, and if you want, I can read it out also.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what way this aid is distributed over the various States of India and what are the principles that are kept in view while distributing it over the States of India?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The principle on which the aid is distributed is according to the needs of the States, and when the States apply for the various schemes, the Central Government allocates the aid.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what is the allotment to Andhra State under the scheme?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is 204,000 dollars.

Shri Nambiar: What is the allotment for Madras State?

Mr. Speaker: 204,000 dollars for Andhra?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, for the expansion of its maternal and child welfare services and training during the three years from April 1956 to March 1959.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: May I know what percentage of this amount is being spent in Delhi?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have not got the break-up just now.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I also put a question?

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member need not put a supplementary question on every question.

TELEPRINTER FACTORY

***1459. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a factory to manufacture Teleprinters

is shortly to be established somewhere in South India;

(b) the estimated cost of installing this factory; and

(c) the estimated annual production thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Decision regarding the establishment of a teleprinter factory has been taken but not regarding its location.

(b) A capital outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs will be required.

(c) The annual production in the initial stages will be about 500 machines in a year.

Shri M. R. Krishna: What will be the nature of the organisation of the factory? May I know whether it will be a State-owned one? What will be its capital and when will it start work?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is proposed to be owned by P. & T., and that means it will be State-owned.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know the countries from which we are importing teleprinters and whether any technical experts are going to be sent here from those countries?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It can be only with the assistance of foreign manufacturing firms which are already manufacturing teleprinters that we can hope to establish such a factory because we require all the engineering skill, the technical know-how and other things.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know the places they have in view as venue for the establishment of the factory?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say at this stage.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know by what time it is expected that the factory will go into full production? Is there any time plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At the moment we have only started negotiations with the various manufacturing concerns, which are producing teleprinters in foreign countries. As soon as a contract has been signed and work is started, then and then alone we will be in a position to say how soon it will go into full production.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know whether Hindi teleprinters will also be manufactured here?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think that goes without saying; in course of time more and more of Hindi teleprinters and less and less of English teleprinters will be produced.

Rail-Sea Co-ordination

***1464. Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rail and sea transport co-ordination committee has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the committee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether Government are thinking in terms of keeping down the transport cost of coal to the southern parts of the country where there is difficulty in receiving coal?

Mr. Speaker: Is it not one of their recommendations?

Shri Alagesan: They will exhaustively go into all these questions. We are awaiting their report.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know how long ago this committee was appointed and how long it will take to finish its work? I put this question because there is at present a lot of difficulty and confusion in respect of

commercial traffic on account of the complicated decisions arising out of the two sectors.

Shri Alagesan: The Committee started work last June or July and it may perhaps submit its report next June or July. It has sent out a questionnaire for which it is expecting replies. Some of the shipping companies have not yet sent their replies though the questionnaire was sent long back. It will be able to finalise its report by the end of June or July.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

***1466. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government from the Tuberculosis Association of India suggesting enhancement of pay limit for charging diet charges from Government Servants for sanatorium treatment of Government servants and their families suffering from T.B.; and

(b) if so, when the representation was received and the action taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) The representation was received on the 29th November, 1954. It has been decided to raise the pay limit for the purpose of reimbursement of diet charges in respect of the treatment of non-gazetted Central Government servants and members of their families in recognised T.B. hospitals and sanatoria.

Dr. Ram Rao: What is the raised pay limit?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Rs. 300.

FLOOD RELIEF TO ORISSA

***1467. Shri B. C. Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the food situation in Orissa State has been worsening day by day due to the impact of the devastating floods and scorching drought of last year;

(b) if so, whether fair price shops have been opened in the deserving areas; and

(c) whether supply of rice from the Central rice reserve pool has been continuing?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) It is true that the food position in Orissa has not yet fully recovered from the set-back it received last year due to floods and drought, but the situation is under control.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Government are running 1,096 fair price shops from which rice and paddy are being sold at concessional rates.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri B. C. Das: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press report that there are cases of mass starvation in certain areas of Orissa?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are very many reports appearing in very many parts of the country. There was such a report in Orissa but there is no truth in it. We have given enough rice and are prepared to give any amount of rice that the Orissa Government ask for.

Shri B. C. Das: May I know the quantity of rice supplied to the Orissa State so far during this year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Last year, they were not able to lift the rice that we had allotted to them. This year we have allotted them nearly 18,000 tons and we are also prepared to give them any quantity that is required.

Shri B. C. Das: May I know the estimated shortage in Orissa this year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is very difficult to estimate the overall

shortage. Whenever they require, they indent for more rice and we give them.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether separate grant or aid has been provided to different States for drought-affected areas in different parts of the country?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are standing rules under which the famine-affected areas will receive aid from the Centre.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know the aid that has been granted to Chota-Nagpur in Bihar which has been experiencing drought conditions for three years?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This is about Orissa.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know when the last request from the Orissa Government came and for what quantity of rice?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : It came only last month. They asked for rice and we allotted them 18,000 tons. It is being lifted. They have got some stocks in their godowns also which they have taken last year.

Accounts Office of Eastern Railway

***1468. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the charge of Foreign Accounts Office has been taken by North Eastern Railway from Eastern Railway or Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, where it has been located?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Charge of Foreign Goods Traffic Accounts work has been taken over by the North Eastern Railway from the South-Eastern Railway with effect from the accounts for April, '56. As regards Coaching work, arrangements are being made to take over the charge from July, '56.

(b) At Calcutta.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I request that Q. No. 1501 may also be taken up along with Q. 1470.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Both relate to Heron aircraft.

Heron Aircraft

***1470. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Heron Aircrafts were in order when received; and

(b) whether the Government of India requested the Indonesian Government to purchase some of the Heron Aircrafts which are not suitable to our needs?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

Heron Aircraft

***1501. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heron Aircraft, purchased by the Indian Airlines Corporation have not come up to expectations in their performance;

(b) the ratio of engine failures of Herons as compared to other types of Aircraft; and

(c) the agency through which these Herons were acquired?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Certain defects have been observed and the Manufacturers of the aircraft are actively engaged in rectifying these defects.

(b) It is not possible to work out the ratio of engine failures of Heron aircraft with engine failures of other types of aircraft as no engine of the

Heron aircraft has completed its full life period so far.

(c) The Herons were purchased from the De Havilland Aircraft Company of U. K. who are the manufacturers of this type of aircraft.

Shri Kasliwal: Is it a fact that the entire Heron aircraft all over the country were grounded recently, and if so, for what reasons?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not exactly that. Four were grounded on 31-3-1956 for the provision of the rubber turbine control rod. They were put in service on 2-4-56. The other four were grounded earlier and had nothing to do with this particular turbine. They are undergoing the usual repairs and overhaul.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: Is it a fact that spare parts are not available for these aircraft?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have got enough spare parts; we got them along with their purchase.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that the ratio of engine failures of Heron aircraft could not be calculated as they had not completed their full life period. Do I take it that engine failures are calculated only when the particular type of aircraft has outlived its utility?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If I understood the question correctly, the hon. Member wanted certain comparison—comparison of the engine failures of this particular type of aircraft with engine failures of another type of aircraft. This aircraft or this particular type of engine has not yet flown its full life hours. So, the premises are not the same and a comparison is not possible.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Heron aircraft engine failures are more occasional as compared to the failures in Dakotas?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think it is a fact. We had some troubles. I can give details also; I have got them. It will take a good deal of time. But till date, apart from the fuel pump failures, there have been only two or three occasions when there were failures for other reasons.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that a particular officer advised against the purchase of these Herons at the time when it was intended to purchase these and that, since then, he has been suffering heavily? Is it his complaint that on account of that opinion of his, he has been victimised by certain officers in the Ministry?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is not at all a fact. I think the hon. Member is confusing the purchase of Herons with the purchase of Ansons. The particular incident to which he seems to refer took place round about 1947 and that pertained to the purchase of Ansons which were recommended by certain British officers. So, that does not relate to the purchase of Herons and the so-called victimisation or injustice does not arise from that.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it a fact that the Government is negotiating with the English company which sold this to India for the re-sale of this at half the price?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the hon. Member claims to know much more than I do about this matter. I do not think there is any such thing in the offing.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: With regard to engine failures, we know that the Herons are new and the Dakotas are old. Will the hon. Minister please explain why it is not possible to compare the failures of the Herons with those of the Dakotas? If anything, it should be much less than the number of failures in the Dakotas.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I need hardly repeat what I have already said.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot make a comparison unless the grounds are the same.

Shri G. S. Singh: May I know whether certain reports appearing in certain sections of the Press referring

to the fuel pump failures referred to by the hon. Minister show that they are due to excessive sulphur content in the petrol supplied by a certain oil company?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is right. Chemical analysis has shown that there was excess percentage of sulphur and the fuel pump failures resulted therefrom.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that the Herons have been admitted to be unsuitable for Indian commercial purposes, is it true or is it not true that the Ministry have made a serious endeavour to palm these eight Herons off to the Air Force?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have never tried to palm them off the Indian airports, but I should like to explain that the problem before us was, to provide medium-sized aircraft which would be sufficient to cope with the traffic emanating on a particular line or route. If the traffic is not so much as would be sufficient for a Dakota it would not be economical to run a Dakota and not run a comparatively smaller aircraft when we have got to spend about Rs. 650 per hour of flight on a Dakota and only about Rs. 530 per hour flight on a Heron. Therefore, if the number of passengers is only 10, 11 or 12, a Heron can take it for one hour at a cost of about Rs. 530 whereas a Dakota will cost, for the same number of passengers, and for the same amount of revenue, about Rs. 650. That is the whole question.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: He has authorised me to put that Question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That will come at the end.

दुधारु जानवर

*१४७३. **श्री के० सी० सोधिया :** क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दुधारू जानवरों की नस्लें सुधारने के लिये पंच वर्षीय योजना में निर्धारित लक्ष्य किस सीमा तक पूरा हो गया है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख): दुधारू ढोरों की नसलों का सुधार कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केन्द्रों और आदर्श ग्रामों के द्वारा करने की योजना ह । प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना के १५० कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केन्द्रों और ६०० आदर्श ग्रामों के लक्ष्य में से क्रमशः १५१ और ५७४ वास्तव में स्थापित किये गये हैं ।

श्री० के० सी० सोधिया : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इससे कियना फायदा हो रहा है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : काफी फायदा हो रहा है ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government have any target for the average production per milch cattle and, if so, what is the target set in the Second Five Year Plan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : Sir, I am afraid this does not, according to me, arise out of the question. In any case, I would like to have notice for it.

Shri Achuthan: Has the Government any information as to whether the required number of Artificial Insemination Centres have been opened in all the States provided for in the First Five Year Plan period?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. As I have already stated, we have exceeded the target by at least one centre.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है कि इन प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप देश में दूध का उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा है और इससे कितना लाभ किसानों और कंज्यूमर्स को हो रहा है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : इससे जो फायदा होता है वह एकदम दिखाई नही देता है । इसमें काफी समय लगता है । यह मैं नहीं कह सकता कि इससे दूध का उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा है ।

Shri K. C. Sodhia: May I know whether the measures taken have been evaluated?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the measures taken have been evaluated in terms of rupees, annas and pies.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We know that these are very successful schemes and these are the only alternatives to build up better breeds, the scheme that has been propounded by the Planning Commission during the First Five Year Plan.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was particularly referring to the improvement in the breed of cattle. Could the Government tell us, whether, consequent on the works done, the average yield per milch cattle during the period of lactation has improved and, if so, by how many pounds?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not actually calculated these figures. But all these things are intended, and are expected to increase the average yield of milk.

INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

*1474. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Engineers of the Indian Airlines Corporation have been recently trained in foreign countries for working on the Skymasters; and

(b) if so, whether they would impart their special knowledge to other employees?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could I know the amount spent on the training of engineers in foreign countries to work on Skymasters?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry I cannot give the exact amount.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government have any scheme by which as many persons as are required to man the Skymasters in future will be trained in India by those who have already got trained in other countries at Government expense?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is our purpose. We sent ten engineers to Scandinavian Airlines System, Copenhagen and Royal Dutch Airlines, Amesterdam for training. They have come after being trained on maintenance and engineering of the Skymasters. They will be used to train others. Even now a system has been evolved by which in their off-time they are being made to give instructions to certain engineers on the maintenance and engineering of Skymasters.

Shri G. S. Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that certain personnel sent to Amsterdam for training had to return because of the non-availability of Skymasters in Amsterdam?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know how many engineers are now being trained and at what centres, by those who have received training in other countries?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As a matter of fact, no regular classes as such are held to train the engineers, except that instructions are being given on three items, namely Skymaster aircraft and engine maintenance, electrical system and accessories, and general principles and functioning of the instruments.

Shri V. P. Nayar: How many?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I can give you the total number of staff that is there.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: In view of the fact that the Air India International is purchasing Convairs and Viscounts, may I know whether any engineers have been sent for being trained in the maintenance of these aircrafts?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Air India International is not purchasing Convairs and Viscounts.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister said that the training of engineers were distributed between Amsterdam and Copenhagen. May I know what is the reason for sending them for training to these two centres only?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a question of accommodation and convenience as, when and where we find it.

SUBORDINATE STAFF OF P. & T. DEPARTMENT

*1475. **Shri Ramananda Das:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials qualified in Cost Accounting suitable for the above purpose are working in the P. & T. Department;

(b) whether some of them are working as clerks and sorters, without being utilised by the Department, of their specialised knowledge; and

(c) if so, their number?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There are a few officials in the Department who have qualified themselves, on their own, in Cost Accountancy.

(b) Yes.

(c) So far as information is available, there are six such officials.

Shri Ramananda Das: May I know whether there is any shortage of Cost Accountants in the P. & T. Department?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is a shortage in some sections.

Shri Ramananda Das: May I know what steps the Government are taking to utilise the services of officials qualified in Cost Accounting who are working in other posts?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have tried to utilise them, but so far as the particular posts are concerned, mere qualification in Accountancy does not entitle them to hold the posts. They have to pass a departmental examination. Unless they pass that examination, they are not eligible for appointment as such.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any arrangement for training persons in Cost Accounting in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, or have they to borrow personnel from other departments when the accounting is undertaken?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no arrangement for training our personnel in Accountancy etc. This is a specialised subject and we do not cater for training in that.

RAILWAY COMPOUNDERS

*1478. **Mulla Abdullabhai:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has received any representation from the Railway Compounders through their organisation *i.e.* the All India Pharmacists' Union;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the steps that have been taken and decision taken, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In November, 1955.

(c) The Union is not recognised and hence no action was taken.

Mulla Abdullabhai: Is it a fact that there is a same scale of pay for untrained and unqualified compounders as also for trained and qualified compounders?

Shri Alagesan: In some cases, Sir, it happens that compounders with the minimum educational qualification, namely matriculation, have been

put in grade II. The question of their being put on a higher scale is under consideration.

Mulla Abdullabhai: May I know whether the recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Commission and the Pharmacy Council of India in respect of pay are not being given effect to in the case of compounders?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, this matter is under consideration, and we are also consulting the Health Ministry on this subject.

Dr. Rama Rao: I have understood the hon. Minister as saying that because the All-India Pharmacists' Union was not recognised, the representations made by the compounders through that organisation are not considered. Am I to understand that the Government would not consider their representations even if the grievances are justified, just because the representations are sent through an organisation which is not recognised by the Government?

Shri Alagesan: I am afraid the hon. Member did not hear my subsequent answer given earlier. I said that we do not deal with the Union as such on this matter. If there are any proposals, we are prepared to consider them on their merits.

Mulla Abdullabhai: May I know whether, in view of the recommendations made by the Railway Joint Advisory Committee for upgrading of all staff, the compounders are deprived of the benefit?

Shri Alagesan: That will be taken up at the time when the general question of re-allocation of grades is considered.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CONNECTIONS

*1479. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether a scheme is under consideration of Government for installing under the Second Five Year Plan, telephone and telegraph connections at the places which have Police Stations?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Proposals for telegraph and telephone facilities at such places are sanctioned if no loss is involved. No special concession is under consideration.

At such of the places which are also Tehsil headquarters, telegraph offices are sanctioned if the loss involved is within certain limits. A similar concession is also allowed for Thana stations States without Tehsils in their Administrative set up.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether by the end of the second Plan all places having police stations will be given telegraph and telephone connections?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is a special feature in the case of three States —Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal— which do not have tehsil headquarters but only police stations. Lately, however, we have come to know that a certain category of revenue divisions have been created and I hope we will be able to cover as many places as possible, which have got police stations.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I point out to the hon. Minister that in Almora district, there are not only many thana stations but also some sub-divisional headquarters where there are no telephone or telegraph connections?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The scheme of opening telegraph offices at all thana stations does not apply to the State of Uttar Pradesh. It applies only to three States—Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. As far as Almora district is concerned, there may be many thana stations which are not provided with Telegraph offices. I shall be grateful to the hon. Member to let us know if there is any sub-divisional or Tehsil town there which has not got a telegraph office.

Shri C. D. Pande: Lohaghat and Pithoragarh.

TROLLEY BUSES IN CITIES

*1481. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2058 on the 22nd September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the views of the State Governments on the possibility of introducing trolley buses in cities where tramcar services are being abandoned; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Central Government itself has taken up the matter for consideration?

Shri Alagesan: The matter was considered by the Transport Advisory Council and the Governments of Madras and Bombay have been asked to conduct an experiment with a fairly good size of fleet of these trolley buses and submit a survey report. A decision can be taken when the result of that experiment is received.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: When will the Government get the report of the State Governments?

Shri Alagesan: I am unable to indicate that period at present. They have to carry out the survey first. I hope they will start the survey.

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN INDIA

*1482. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any and if so, what efforts have been made recently to ascertain the extent to which the average citizens of India have been able to utilise and derive benefit from medical facilities provided by the Government of India and the State Governments;

(b) whether any assessment as to the *per capita* expenditure on medicine and health incurred by the Government of India and the State Governments has been made since Independence; and

(c) if so, the results of such assessment?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The scheme for Health Survey in Community Project Areas was included in the First Five Year Plan and is in progress.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 38.] Information regarding Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Bharat is not available.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It appears from the statement that the *per capita* expenditure in Madras was 0·28 in 1954-55 and that in 1955-56 it has gone down to 0·04. May I know what are the special reasons for this decrease in expenditure?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: That question must be put to the State Government.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In the statement, it is mentioned that the figures for the State Governments do not include the expenditure incurred by local bodies and corporations. May I know whether efforts are being made to secure an overall figure in this respect, including the expenditure incurred by the Centre, the States and the local bodies?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): It is very difficult to get figures from the State Governments. We are approaching them in this matter. I have to say with very great regret that even the figures that have been given here are such that we are really almost in the dark and I would not myself pay too much attention to them. All I can say is

that the demand for an increase in the number of hospital beds, the increase in the number of hospital beds and an increase in health services are continuing everywhere. Therefore, the people are taking more and more advantage of the facilities that are available.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether there is no Wing in the Central Health Ministry to compile all these figures after having ascertained the expenditure incurred by the various States?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have got a statistical Wing in the Health Ministry. But it is absolutely dependent on the figures that have to be obtained from the State Governments. If we do not get those figures we are helpless.

Dr. Jaisoorya: For the past three years I have heard the same complaint that this Health Ministry cannot get any figures from the States. Under these circumstances, I want to know how this House can know the exact picture of health in India.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: They can only be obtained from the members of State legislatures and that information can be sent here.

Dr. Jaisoorya: It is your business.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Abolish the Ministry.

Shri Ramananda Das: May I know the duties and functions of the Health Ministry at the Centre?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The States are autonomous in the matter of health. I can co-ordinate and I do as much as I can. The functions of the Health Ministry are clearly set out and have been explained many a time on the floor of this House. But if I do not get figures from the States, it is not the fault of the Central Health Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: For three years, figures have not been received by the Central Health Ministry. What does the Minister propose to do?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I can only appeal to the States, I cannot do anything more.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing more can be done.

MAISASAN-BADARPUR SILCHAR LINE

***1484. Shri S. C. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after partition of the country the Railway Administration had taken advance possession as an emergent measure of some extra lands from private owners in order to have an extension of station yard of the border station 'Maisasan' of Maisasan-Badarpur Silchar line of North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, whether those lands have been utilised for departmental purposes; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that uptil now no compensation has been granted to the legitimate claimants in spite of their several representations on that behalf to the authority?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Deb: May I know whether the Government have got any representation from the proprietors of the lands which have been taken over by the Government, and what is the position now?

Shri Alagesan: Acquisition proceedings are undertaken by the Governments concerned and they place the land at the disposal of the Railway. We do not directly take land from the private parties.

Shri S. C. Deb: If the lands are taken by the Railway for the Central Government purposes, are not the

Central Government responsible for paying compensation?

Shri Alagesan: We do pay compensation.

CRECHES

***1485. Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the mine-owners of Noamundi, Barajamda and Barbil area have provided creches for the miners' children;

(b) whether the creches are made use of;

(c) the action taken against those mine-owners who have not provided them; and

(d) the number of creches in the area?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No. The Creches provided, however, serve about 60 per cent of the miners employed in the area.

(b) Not in all cases.

(c) An officer of the Mines Department who inspected the mines in the area recently had specially been asked to recommend suitable action against those owners who failed to provide creches despite being warned in this respect. His report is awaited. Six show cause notices have already been issued.

(d) Number of creches built 15
Under construction 8

श्री० देवगम : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन शिशु आश्रमों की जांच करने के लिये और दूसरे दूसरे श्रम कार्यों की जांच के लिये कौन-कौन अधिकारी जवाब देह है ?

श्री आबिद अली : चीफ इन्सपैक्टर आफ माइन्स और लेबर वलफेयर कमिशनर के मार्फत एगजेमेशन वगैरह दिये जाते है और जो इन्सपक्टोरेट है वह माइन्स में इन्सपेक्शन करते है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it is proposed to supply milk to the children in the creches there also?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. It is proposed to amend the creche rules to make it obligatory for every mine-owner to provide for milk, diet, soap and clean towels for children using the creches, and to provide for clean clothes for the creche staff.

Shri P. C. Bose: In cases where creches have not been started for a very long time, has any action been taken by the Government?

Shri Abid Ali: As I have already stated, six show cause notices have already been issued and we propose to prosecute them, if necessary.

TOOFAN EXPRESS

***1486. Shri Subodh Hasda:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the fact that 63 Up Toofan Express was looted by an unruly mob on the 26th March, 1956 between the Stations of Bhaktiarpur and Jasidih on Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated the reasons of this looting?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, such an incident is reported to have taken place on 25th and not on 26th March '56.

(b) The matter is under Police investigation.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know the details of the incident?

Shri Alagesan: This was really a very serious and bad incident. A gang of 20 to 30 people started pelting stones at the compartments and at the driver and fireman in the engine. The gang also chased a passenger, who happened to be a railway servant, and snatched away some money from him. It is a sufficiently

serious matter and I hope the State Government will take the necessary action. I also understand there have been such incidents before.

Shri Subodh Hasda: Have the necessary steps been taken by the Government to avoid such incidents?

Shri Alagesan: This pertains to law and order and I hope the State Government will take cognizance of the situation and try to make it as safe as possible for the passengers.

TRAIN ACCIDENT

***1488. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that collision between 456 Down and 457 Up passenger trains was averted on Monday noon the 2nd April, 1956 at Gorian station 10 miles from Sikar; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the person who was responsible for this accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. The collision was averted on 26-3-56 and not on 2-4-1956 as stated in the question.

(b) An enquiry into this case has been held on the 6th and 7th April, 1956 by a Committee of Railway Officers and their report is awaited. Necessary action will be taken on receipt of the report.

INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

***1489. Dr. S. N. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some admixture or impurities were found in aviation fuel for Herons of the Indian Airlines Corporation supplied by the Standard Vaccum Oil Company; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The Indian Airlines Corporation have stopped taking fuel from the company for the Herons with effect from 5-3-1956. The question of payment of compensation in respect of the engine and pump failures has also been taken up with the company. Since the impurities were detected the Standard Vaccum Oil Company has taken steps to condemn their stock of fuel which was off specification.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: What use is being made of the impure fuel got from the company?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We stopped getting that fuel. So far as the company was concerned, it was their look-out to condemn the impure fuel.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: Was the same sort of fuel used on some of the Skymasters also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This particular type of fuel reacted rather badly on the fuel pump in the Herons. The fuel pumps for the Skymasters are a little bit different and that defect has never been noticed there. There has been no trouble in the Skymasters.

श्री एम. एल. द्विवेदी : क्या यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की जायेगी कि जो तेल में मिलावट थी वह शरारतन थी या किसी की गलती के कारण थी और यदि वह किसी की गलती से थी तो उसको क्या सजा दी जायेगी ?

श्री राजबहादुर: यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह किस कारण थी लेकीन मैं समझता हूं कि मिलावट बिलकुल बेगुनाह भी हो सकती है और हो सकता है कि इसके पीछे कोई छल, कपट न हो, यह भी हो सकता है कि मेंनूफेक्चर प्रोसेस निर्माण प्रक्रिया में कोई त्रूटि रह जाने से ऐसा हुआ हो इसके लिये कुछ निश्चित तौर से बिना जांच के कहा नहीं जा सकता ।

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I know the estimated loss as a result of this particular incident?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is being worked out and it will not be advisable for me to disclose it until we arrive at a final figure.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I know whether some months ago some sediments were found in a Dakota owned by the Maharaja of Kotah?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is an entirely different matter and I require a separate notice of that.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if in giving contracts for the supply of Aviation fuel any specification is given and if so, was that specification observed in this particular case?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The specifications are given and they are adhered to. We have to make all attempts to see that they are strictly adhered to. In this particular case, because of the failure of the fuel pump, the representatives and the engineers of the manufacturers as well as our engineers took six samples and analysed the same. They found that they were off the specifications and that there were impurities. Then we put it to the company. In the beginning, their people did not agree with the analysis, but later on they got it analysed by different people and concurred with us in our conclusions in regard to the impurities detected.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: Can we suspect sabotage by such action of the company?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We can do anything we like, but there should be logic of proof behind it.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Is the company liable to pay the damages because the specification was not adhered to?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, we have already taken up the question of compensation for the damages sustained by us as a result of the impurities detected in the fuel and the failure of the fuel pump in the Heron Aircraft.

Replacement of Aircraft

***1490. Shri Kasliwal:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation proposes to replace the Skymasters and Vikings by Vikers Viscounts planes;

(b) whether it is so because the former planes have been found unfit for use in the country; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Herons may also be replaced by other aircrafts.

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The proposal to replace the Skymasters and Vikings by Viscounts is a part of the programme of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the modernisation and standardisation of the Indian Airlines Corporation fleet and does not involve any reflection on the operational efficiency of the current types.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether the Government is now thoroughly satisfied with the performance of the Skymasters on the night service?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are thoroughly satisfied with the performance of the Skymasters on the night service.

Shri G. S. Singh: May I know the conditions that persuaded the Government, while ordering the Viscount Aircraft, to insist on Bendix Radio equipment as opposed to Marconi Radio equipment recommended by the manufacturers of this Aircraft?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a matter of Engineering detail and I will not be able to say anything in regard to it without proper notice.

Shri Jaipal Singh: What is the target date for the delivery of the five Viscounts that have already been

ordered by the Ministry? Have the Ministry already made plans for sending engineers to DeHavillands for training, so that they may be ready when the Viscounts begin to operate?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We expect the Viscounts to be delivered by the middle of 1957 and the operations will begin after that.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In answer to part (c) of the question, the hon. Minister has said that the matter of replacement of Herons is under consideration. May I know the reason for it? Is it because Herons have not been very successful or is there any structural failure in them? Previously in answer to one of my supplementaries, the hon. Minister said that Herons were very good. May I know the reason for the reconsideration?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already replied to that in the previous question. I have said that certain failures in the fuel pump were due to the impurities in the fuel and in two or three cases we have detected pilot error. It is not possible for me to say that they are very bad or very good. I only said that technically they were not unsatisfactory.

Shri Karni Singhji: Is it a fact that one of the Herons was reported to have structural failure?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The report of failure of some kind was received but I cannot exactly say whether it was a case of structural failure without proper enquiry in the matter.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: In the Skymasters, there are 3 seats on one side and 2 seats on the other side and it is very uncomfortable. Is the Government thinking of converting the 3 seats into 2 seats, so that there may be room for free movement?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The fact whether it is comfortable or not more or less depends on the corporeal proportions of the individual passenger.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether Government have in their consideration the question of purchase of Convairs as against Viscounts?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We appointed an expert committee. They advised us on the merits and demerits of each of these two types, the Convairs and the Viscounts. We have accepted the advice tendered to us by these experts.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RAILWAY CONVENTICN COMMITTEES

***1460. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1507 on the 6th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Railway Board have since concluded their consultation with the Ministry of Finance in formulating the principles on which the precise assessment of the element of over-capitalisation on the Railways should be made; and

(b) if so, the further steps taken to assess the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The principles on which precise assessment of over capitalisation should be made, are still under reference with the Ministry of Finance and their acceptance is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF P & T EMPLOYEES

***1461. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: / Shri Asthana: / Babu Ramnarayan Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Federal Council of the National Federation of Post and

Telegraph employees held at Calcutta in the last week of December, 1955; and

(b) whether Government have considered the same?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. Government have received copies of some resolutions.

(b) The examination of the resolutions has been taken up and where such examination has been completed replies have been sent to the Federation.

Film Unit

***1462. Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved of a project for setting up a film unit with American Assistance;

(b) the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the type of programmes to be undertaken by the unit?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) This is one of the development projects proposed under the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) About Rs. 18 lakhs during the Second Plan Period.

(c) The film unit will produce educational films covering various aspects concerning workers, such as safety, health, welfare, vocational training, etc.

Ragi

***1463. Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government have represented to the Union Minister that *ragi*, which is the staple food of the common man in the State, should also come within the purview of the Centre's price support policy; and

(b) if so, the policy of the Union Government in this matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Ragi* is a foodgrain of regional importance and in such cases, Government of India advances finance to the State Governments to enable them to give price support on their own account. That offer was made to the Mysore Government. Subsequently, in view of the raise in the price of *ragi*, price support to that crop was not considered necessary.

Indian Railway Employees in East Pakistan

***1465. Shri Waghmare:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the Government of India while posted in a foreign country are provided with certain privileges in their service conditions in regard to foreign allowances, residential accommodation, safety and security etc; and

(b) if so, the reasons as to why a discrimination is made against the Eastern Railway Officials posted in East Pakistan by denying the same privileges given to the employees of External Affairs Ministry posted in East Pakistan (Dacca and Rajashahi)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The question of granting similar privileges to Railway officials posted in East Pakistan is under consideration of Government.

Som Bridge

***1471. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to delay in Cement supplies, the construction work of the Bridge across

the river Som at Kagdar on National Highway No. 8 has been delayed; and

(b) if so, when the construction work will be completed and the bridge will be declared open to traffic?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The work on the construction of the bridge across the Som river at Kagdar is proceeding satisfactorily and arrangements have been made locally to get over the shortage in the supply of cement.

(b) The work is scheduled to be completed by the end of September 1956.

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

*1472. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to institute works committees with a view to associate labour with the management in all Railway Workshops; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). How Railway Labour is to be associated with management will be discussed with the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen shortly.

RAILWAY LAND

*1476. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1927 on the 19th September, 1955 wherein it was stated that nearly 56,000 acres of cultivable land is lying fallow between stations in our country and state whether Government propose to give this entire land to Acharya Vinoba Bhave to be utilised by the landless labourers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The acreage of cultivable land alongside the Railway tract between stations is not permanently surplus to the requirements of the Railway administrations. Hence the question of its handing over to Acharya Vinoba Bhave to be utilised by the landless labourers for cultivation purposes does not arise.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

*1477. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' State Insurance Scheme is to be applied to Assam; and

(b) if so, when and where?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The benefit provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, will be brought into force in Assam as soon as necessary arrangements for the medical treatment of workers are completed by the State Government. The areas likely to be covered are Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Tinsukhia, Gauhati and Jerhat.

LILOOAH RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

*1480. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will to Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that salary-cut has been made for the absence of employees of Lilooah Railway workshop on the 24th February, 1955; and

(b) if so, whether it has been done under instructions of the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

JAPANESE MACHINERY FOR SUGAR FACTORIES

*1483. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leader of Japanese delegation to the International Sugarcane Technologists' Conference held

at New Delhi at the end of January, 1956 had talks with the Government of India to help the country in setting up big sugar factories by supplying heavy machinery and technical personnel from Japan; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

SETHUSAMUDRAM PROJECT

***1487. Shri Siddananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 181 on the 22nd February, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee, constituted by the Government of India to explore the possibility of Sethusamudram Project of connecting the Gulf of Mannar with the Palk strait, has submitted any report;

(b) if so, the chief features thereof; and

(c) if not, the progress made by the Committee so far in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commmittee has reported that the establishment of a new navigation route by cutting a ship canal across the mainland a few miles to the West Pamban bridge as an alternative to the existing longer route and the simultaneous development of Tuticorin into a 26 feet deep harbour is feasible. The Committee's estimate of the cost of the project is approximately Rs. 10 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

SUSPENSION OF PASSENGER SERVICES ALONG DIMAPUR-MANIPUR ROAD

***1491. Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passenger and mail services by buses along the Dimapur-Manipur Road have been suspended;

(b) how long the services will be suspended and when they will be resumed;

(c) the alternative arrangement for transport of passenger and mail services; and

(d) the latest situation in that area?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). Passenger and mail services by buses on this route were suspended only on the 23rd March, 1956. The services were resumed partially on the 24th March, 1956 and in full from the 25th March, 1956.

GORAKHPUR RAILWAY STAFF

***1492. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a cut of five days' wages of Gorakhpur Railway Staff during the strike period of April, 1952;

(b) whether during his recent visit to Gorakhpur he assured the staff representatives and the staff to sympathetically consider their case for restoration of the cut in wages; and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The cut in wages varied from half a day to five days.

(b) Presumably, the reference is to the visit paid by the Railway Minister to Gorakhpur in the month of October 1955. He said then that he would consider the matter.

(c) No.

RAILWAY TRAINING SCHOOL

***1493. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of the

Adivasi Candidates are refused admission to Training Schools run by the Railway administration; and

(b) if not, the steps that have been taken to invite the tribal candidates to Training Schools?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN ORISSA

***1494. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 480 on the 13th December, 1955 in respect of Telegraphic Lines in Orissa and state whether the transfer of the administrative service is under the contemplation of Government?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The matter is under consideration.

INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

***1495. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the personnel required for the Delhi area of the Indian Airlines Corporation are recruited without proper advertisements; and

(b) whether the question was raised by workers' representatives in the Works Committee?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Posts of lower grade staff are not advertised in newspapers but wide publicity is given by putting up notices where necessary. Posts in certain higher categories are, however, advertised.

(b) Yes, and the position was explained to them.

RAILWAY BRIDGE AT CHANDA

***1496. Mulla Abdullabhai :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the public of Chanda in Madhya Pradesh to construct a railway bridge near the Railway Station; and

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Railway authorities to the great inconvenience caused to the public because there is no over-bridge on the railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes Sir; one representation in this connection was received from the Vice President, Taluk Congress Committee, Chanda.

(b) Yes Sir, but the Madhya Pradesh Government, who were required to bear their share of the cost of replacement of level crossings by overbridges in accordance with the extant rules, did not recommend the construction of an overbridge in replacement of the level-crossing in question.

MANUFACTURE OF RAILWAY STORES

***1497. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, taken to utilise the idle capacity of the various Engineering Concerns in the country for he manufacture of Railway stores and equipment; and

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of encouraging and helping those concerns which, even at present, are in a position to manufacture some of the items?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Railway Equipment Committee is already examining this issue.

(b) Yes.

TRUNK TELEPHONE TRAFFIC

***1498. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trunk-telephone traffic with foreign Countries has increased; and

(b) if so, the increase in Revenue thereby?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was an increase of about Rupees three lakhs during the year 1954-55 as compared to the figure for 1953-54.

CANCER HOSPITALS

***1499. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the amount the Central Government are giving as aid or grant to hospitals where radium and other methods of treatment for Cancer are made available in the country?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): A sum of Rs. 5,30,000 was given as grants during the year 1955-56 to hospitals where radium and other methods of treatment for Cancer are made available in the country.

CONSIGNMENTS TO TEZPUR STATION

***1500. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether consignments booked to Tezpur by rail-*cum*-steamer route *via* Amingaon but arriving at Tezpur by all rail route are under existing rules liable to be sent back 200 miles so as to be brought back by steamer, although the Tezpur Steamer ghat is only 100 yards from the Tezpur Railway Station; and

(b) if so, whether any changes in rules are under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

DUNGARPUR-RATLAM LINE

***1502. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Advisory Committee for Western Railway recommended the early survey of Dungarpur-Ratlam line *via* Banswara in their last meeting held at Bombay; and

(b) if so, when the traffic survey will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

MARINE FISHING

***1503. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken for the development of marine fishing in Andhra;

(b) whether Andhra Government has sent any proposals for the same; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Central Government?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S Deshmukh): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

LIVESTOCK

975. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of animals (cows, goats, buffaloes, horses and mules) imported and exported from the 1st October, 1955 to the 1st April, 1956;

(b) the total value involved;

(c) whether the number of animals imported and exported during the year has increased as compared to the previous year; and

(d) if so, by how much?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The number and value of animals imported and exported during the period October 1955 to January, 1956 are as under:—

IMPORTS

		Value
		Rs.
Hoers	55	5,15,000
Other kinds of animals	6624	1,48,000
		6,63,000

EXPORTS

Cattle (excluding sheep & goats).	253	2,51,000
Horse	1	2,000
Sheep & Goats	9972	5,45,000
Other animals	41259	1,48,000
	Total:	9,46,000

Figures for the months of February and March have not yet been compiled.

(c) and (d). As compared to imports during 1954-55 (April to March), the imports during 1955-56 (April to January) show an increase of 1,899 in number and a decrease of Rs. 2,34,000 in value. The exports show a decrease of 20,797 in number and Rs. 5,02,000 in value.

RICKSHAW PULLING

976. { **Shri Ram Krishan:** / **Shri Deogam:**

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the steps Government have taken so far to implement the recommendations of the Labour Ministers' Conference regarding the abolition of Rickshaw pulling?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The State Governments have been requested to implement the recommendations of the Labour Ministers' Conference regarding gradual abolition of rickshaw plying. The model regulations to govern the conditions of work of rickshaw pullers, contemplated in the recommendations, are under preparation, and will be circulated to State Governments at a very early date.

AERODROMES

977. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to equip the existing and new aerodromes with the operational and night-flying equipment during Second Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A scheme has been finalised subject to the approval of the Planning Commission.

(b) I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the requisite information. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 39.]

CHAMRAJANAGAR-SATYAMANGALA RAILWAY LINE

978. Shri N. Rachiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chamarajanagar-Satyamangala Railway line has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) It is proposed to undertake a traffic survey only for the present.

(b) In view of the funds for the construction of new lines having been drastically curtailed, the chances of construction of this line during the Second Five Year Plan Period are rather remote.

CENSUS OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

979. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake any census of the medical practitioners of modern medicine, allopaths, dentists, Homoeopaths and indigenous medicines, Ayurveda and Unani;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to equalise the disparity of practitioners in urban and rural areas in view of the great congestion in cities and urban areas and great shortage in rural areas?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Most of the State Governments have enacted or propose to enact legislation for the registration of the practitioners of all systems of medicine. In view of this, it is not considered necessary for the Central Government to undertake a country-wide census.

(c) The Government of India brought to the notice of the State Governments in August, 1954, the suggestion that medical graduates and licentiates should be required to put in a minimum period of one year's service in the rural or tribal areas before they are taken into Government service. The Central Council of Health which considered the matter at their 3rd meeting held in Trivandrum in January, 1955, passed a resolution recommending that in order to attract medical and ancillary personnel to the rural areas, they should be provided with suitable residential accommodation, transport, adequate facilities for their professional work and an adequate compensatory allowance. This resolution was commended to the State Governments with the suggestion that the posts of medical officers in rural and tribal areas should be integrated with the posts in Headquarters hospitals and dispensaries in urban areas and a system evolved so that raw medical graduates initially taken into Government service may obtain experience in the general departments of headquarters hospitals in urban areas and thereafter be transferred to posts in rural areas. A rural bias is also proposed to be given to the future doctor by a portion of the training and internship period being required to be spent by living and working in rural health practice field areas.

MATCH WOOD PLANTATION

980. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have submitted schemes for match wood plantation;

(b) the amount of subsidy or grant or loans granted to each one of them during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The following States have submitted schemes for match wood plantation:—

1954—55	1955—56
1. Assam	1. Assam
2. Madhya Pradesh	2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Madras	3. Madras
4. Travancore-Cochin	4. Travancore-Cochin
5. Uttar Pradesh	5. Uttar Pradesh.
6. Bihar	6. Bihar
	7. Bombay
	8. Coorg
	9. Orissa

(b) The following amounts of subsidy were sanctioned during:

Name of State	1954–55	1955–56
1. Assam	Rs. 57,200	Rs. 50,550
2. Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 9,500
3. Madras	Rs. 35,500	Rs. 29,500
4. Travancore-Cochin	Rs. 9,100	Rs. 10,200
5. Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 64,000	Rs. 48,750
6. Bihar	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 68,000
7. Bombay	—	Rs. 28,500
8. Coorg	—	Rs .5,000
9. Orissa*	—	—
	Rs. 199,800	Rs. 250,000

* In the case of Orissa the subsidy could not be sanctioned as the State Government approached the Government of India late.

T. B. HOSPITALS

981. Bishop Richardson: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether the number of beds will be increased in the T. B. Hospitals and latest equipment provided under the next Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Yes.

EXPRESS GOODS SERVICE

982. Shri Dabhi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce the following additional Express Goods services in the near future :—

(i) Bombay-Ahmedabad (daily);

(ii) Ahmedabad-Delhi (on alternate days); and

(b) if so, when are these services likely to be introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) (i) No, as sufficient traffic does not offer for running Express Trains daily to the stations in Ahmedabad area.

(ii) Yes. On Broad Gauge, from Ahmedabad to Delhi, it is proposed to run Express Goods Trains once in a week.

(b) Sufficient traffic is not offering at Ahmedabad to run Express Goods to Delhi on alternate days. Arrangements however, are being made for acceptance and loading of traffic from Ahmedabad on a nominated day to enable running of Express Goods once a week. If more traffic offers, arrangements will be made to run two Express Goods Trains a week. Sufficient traffic does not offer at Ahmedabad for running an Express Goods Train from Ahmedabad to Delhi by Metre Gauge route also.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS

983. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone operators who were given training during 1955; and

(b) the object of this training?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) 1568

(b) The object of training is to make all the operators fully conversant with departmental rules and operating procedure in Trunk and Local Telephone Exchanges.

CENTRAL LEPROSY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

984. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Research work undertaken in the Leprosy at the Central Leprosy Research Institute at Chingleput after it was taken over by the Central Government in January 1955; and

(b) amount spent on Research work in 1955?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Research on the effect of B. C. G. Vaccination as a preventive against leprosy, on the evaluation of anti-leprosy work and therapeutic research on the value of anti-leprosy drugs is being continued at the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput. New research work will be undertaken after the Institute has expanded.

(b) Expenditure on research is not budgetted for separately. The Institute functions as a single unit both for treatment and research.

P. & T. Offices in Jammu and Kashmir

985. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the total number of Posts and Telegraphs Offices functioning in Jammu and Kashmir at the end of 1955?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): 412.

सड़क अनुदान

६८६ **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री २२ मार्च, १९५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२९६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की जिन ३३ सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये १२५ लाख रुपये का अनुदान स्वीकार किया गया था, उनमें से प्रत्येक सड़क के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा अब तक कितनी धनराशि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दी जा चुकी है; और

(ख) इन में से प्रत्येक सड़क के निर्माण में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) (क) तथा (ख). जो सूचना मांगी गई है उसके बारे में एक विवरण इसके साथ लगा है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध सं० ४०]

भारत को सोवियत उपहार

६८७ **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सोवियत रूस की सरकार से किस प्रकार के खेती के औजार और मशीनें प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख): खेती की मशीनें और औजारों की एक सूची नत्थी कर दी गई है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबंध संख्या ४१]

Ganga Bridge Project

988. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of skilled and unskilled persons employed in the Ganga bridge construction at Mokameh;

(b) the number of such persons who are locally recruited;

(c) whether Government have given any instructions to employ local men so far as they are upto the mark; and

(d) to what extent these instructions are given effect to?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)

Skilled	1,057.
Unskilled	3,814.

(b) Skilled—Exact statistics have not been maintained, but roughly half the recruitment has been conducted locally. Unskilled—All.

(c) Government have not directed that any preference be given to candidates residing in the locality.

(d) Does not arise.

Northern Railway Staff

989. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clerks recruited in the Northern Railway during 1952, 1953, and 1954; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes amongst them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) :

a)

Year	Number recruited
1952	531
1953	373
1954	397

(b)

Year	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes
1952	12	—
1953	16	—
1954	7	—

MEDICAL COLLEGES

990. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have approached the Union Government for financial assistance for strengthening their Medical Colleges; and

(b) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Andhra, Bihar, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, PEPSU, Pondicherry Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh have all asked for aid for starting new medical colleges as well as for helping those recently started and for strengthening some.

(b) No decision has so far been taken in the matter.

DEAD LETTER OFFICES

991. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received in the Dead Letter Offices in India from the 1st of October, 1955 to the end of February, 1956; and

(b) the number of letters disposed of during the same period?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It is not practicable to furnish actual figures of receipts and disposals of unregistered articles in Dead Letter Offices during the period mentioned as day to day statistics are not maintained. The receipts and disposals of such articles during the last Enumeration Week from 8th to 14th February, 1956 are :—

Receipts	2,56,142
Disposals	2,34,494

Receipts and disposals of registered articles from Dead Letter Offices for the period from 1-10-55 to 29-2-56 are as follows:—

Receipts	48,288
Disposals	46,627

Ad hoc TRIBUNAL

992. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases that were referred to the *Ad hoc* Tribunal during 1955; and

(b) total number of cases disposed of?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Five demands made by the Federation were referred to the Tribunal.

(b) None of these has so far been determined by the Tribunal, but as a result of negotiations which the Federation had with the Railway Board in July, 1955, agreement was reached on three items.

VECTOR CARDIOGRAPHS

993. Shri S. C. Samanta : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vector-cardiograph devised by two Polish Scientists claims to be the best in the world;

(b) if so, whether that has been experimented in India; and

(c) the cost of the instrument?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Vector Cardiographs are being made and are in use in some of the countries of the world. As far as we are aware, the stereoscopic attachment to the vector cardiograph has been made only by the Polish Scientists. Vector cardiography itself is still in the experimental stage and has not been standardised. It is, therefore, very difficult at present to compare one instrument with another.

(b) No.

(c) About Rs. 50,000/-.

PANCHKURA RAILWAY STATION

994. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the condition of the feeder road maintained by the Railways at Panchkura Railway Station on South Eastern Railways;

(b) whether that road is going to be a tarred one;

(c) whether it is a fact that the major district roads connecting the feeder road are all tarred roads; and

(d) when this feeder road was last repaired?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The feeder road is a metalled one and the condition is not very satisfactory.

(b) Yes, Sir. The work is proposed for being taken in hand during the current financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir. The main road from which the feeder road takes off is tarred.

(d) The road was last repaired in November 1954.

WATER SUPPLY AT ERNAKULAM

995. Shri Velayudhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether water connection from the Ernakulam water supply is extended to the Ernakulam South Station;

(b) if not, how water supply is provided to the Ernakulam South Station;

(c) the reason for not providing water supply from Ernakulam Water Supply to Railway Stations in that area;

(d) whether latrines with flush fittings have been arranged for the North and South Stations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of answer to (a).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Provision of flushing arrangements will be taken up on a programmed basis after the water supply of the station improves and Passenger Amenities Committee approves the work.

GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS

996. Shri Velayudhan: Will the minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the difficulties in getting seats for Members of Parliament on the 26th and 27th December, 1955 and the next few days though they gave their names for reservation for these days weeks ago in the Grand Trunk Express at Delhi and New Delhi Stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Due to the demand on these dates for 1st class accommodation by the Grand Trunk Express exceeding the total number of berths available in the train, certain Members of Parliament had difficulties in getting reservation. Reasons for the heavy demand by this train were:—

(i) the public returning after attending the Indian Industries Fair held at New Delhi.

(ii) rush on account of the anxiety of the Members of Parliament to return to their home-towns at the close of Parliament session, and

(iii) passengers trevelling on return journey concessional tickets for Christmas holidays, available from 15th December '55 to 5th January, '56.

Special arrangements were, however, made for attachment of extra 1st class coaches to this train on the 27th, 30th and 31st December '55 and the running of a Special Train for Members of Parliament on 29-12-55.

ERNAKULAM NORTH STATION

997. Shri Velayudhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the time when the new construction of the North Station of the Ernakulam Town was started;

(b) the total estimate and expenditure for the same;

(c) the present stage of the construction; and

(d) the other constructions intended for the North Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Presumably the Hon. Member is referring to the improvements that are being carried out to the existing Ernakulam North Station. These were started in March, 1955.

(b) The total estimate for these improvements is Rs. 1,09,066 and the expenditure booked so far is Rs. 42,000.

(c) Raising and covering of platforms have been completed while shelcreting of platform is in progress.

(d) Concreting of the areas under the covered way and outside it, totalling about 17000 sq. ft. are proposed to be taken up in 1957-58.

HINDI TELEGRAMS

998. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that telegrams received in Hindi for those whose abbreviated addresses are registered in English are not being delivered; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not quite.

(b) The question of permitting in Hindi telegrams the use of an abbreviated telegraph address registered in English was duly considered. As the Phonetics of the two languages are basically different and as the same word of Indian origin is written in English in various ways it is difficult for the office of delivery receiving a telegram with an abbreviated address written in Hindi to trace its English equivalent. It was, in the circumstances, felt, that it would be impracticable in actual working to allow an abbreviated address registered in English to be used for Hindi telegrams unless it has been specifically registered in Hindi. In view of this difficulty it is necessary for the telegraph offices to maintain separate records in respect of English and Devanagari addresses, thus justifying the levy of separate and normal fees for each. If the same word is registered as an abbreviated address in English and Devanagari Script a concession in rate of fee chargeable for the Devanagari registration is allowed, so as to encourage the public to avail of the facility.

डाकियों का चुनाव

९९९. **श्री एम० एन० सिंह :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटी से छोटी पदाली अर्थात् डाकियों के स्थायी रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिये भी यूनिट के बाहर से लोगों को लाया जाता है जब कि उसी यूनिट में आवश्यक अर्हता रखने वाले अस्थायी व्यक्ति काम करते रहते हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसे रिक्त स्थानों को उसी यूनिट में काम करने वाले कम वेतन भोगी लोगों को देने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) केवल उन्हीं व्यक्तियों को जो डाकियों की परीक्षा पास कर लेते हैं डाकियों के पद पर लगाया जाता है। डाकियों के संवर्ग (cadre) में ५० प्रतिशत पद बाहर के व्यक्तियों द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। बाकी के खाली स्थानों पर विभागीय कर्मचारी लगाये जाते हैं। यदि भर्ती के किसी यनिट में पर्याप्त योग्य

व्यक्ति उपलब्ध न हों, तो अस्थायी अननुमत (unapproved) व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर अन्य यूनिटों से योग्यता-प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों को लाया जाता है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, क्योंकि पदोन्नति केवल उन्हीं व्यक्तियों में से की जाती है जिन्होंने डाकियों की परीक्षा में योग्यता प्राप्त की हो ।

हिन्दी मे तार

१०००. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष में कितने तारघरों में हिन्दी में तार भेजने की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय मे मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : २३१. (दो सौ इकत्तीस).

कृषि-सम्बन्धी पत्रिकाये

१००१. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या **खाद्य और कृषि** मंत्री २१ दिसम्बर, १९५५ के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या ८२५-क के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ये पत्रिकायें किन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं ;

(ख) उनके प्रकाशन के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं और उनकी पूर्ति किस हद तक हो गयी है और;

(ग) इन प्रकाशनों पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है ?

कृषी मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : (क) तथा (ग). एक विवरण, जिस में जानकारी दी गई है, नत्थी किया गया है [**देखिये** परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४२]

(ख) नत्थी किये हुए विवरण के १ से ७ तक के मदों में उल्लिखित पत्रिकायें इंडियन काउंसिल आफ ऐग्रिकल्चरल रिसर्च द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाती हैं । इंडियन काउंसिल आफ ऐग्रिकल्चरल रिसर्च (Indian Council of Agricultuaral Research of) एक वैज्ञानिक संगठन है इस लिये इस का एक काम भारतीये वैज्ञानिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं को उन में के द्वारा किये हुए अनुसन्धान कार्य के संबन्ध में वैज्ञानिक लेख प्रकाशनार्थ उत्साहित करना भी है । इंडियन ऐग्रिकल्चरल साइन्स तथा इंडियन वेटर्नरी साइन्स (Indian Agricultural Science and Indian Veterinary Science) पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन का उद्देश्य यह है कि ऐसी दो प्रामाणिक पत्रिकायें भारतीय वैज्ञानिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं को प्रस्तुत की जायें जहां वे अपने वैज्ञानिक लेख प्रकाशित कर सकें । ये पत्रिकायें इस उद्देश्य की सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ति कर रही हैं ।

इसी प्रकार हार्टीकिल्चर ऐबेंसट्रैक्ट तथा राईस न्यूस लेटर (Horticultural Abstract and Rice News Letter) प्रकाशन का उद्देश्य है कि इन क्षेत्र में किये हुए काम की अन्तिम जानकारी वैज्ञानिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं को मौजूद की जाये । ये पत्रिकायें भी उस उद्देश्य की पूर्त्ति कर रही हैं । पुनः वैज्ञानिक संगठन होने के कारण आई० सी० ए० आर० के कर्त्तव्यों में से एक कर्त्तव्य केवल अनुसन्धान की जानकारी का ही नहीं बल्कि आम तौर पर कृषि और पशुचिकित्सा सम्बन्धी जानकारी का इकट्ठा करना और उसका प्रसार करना है आई० सी० ए० आर० तथा जिन समितियों द्वारा प्रकाशित एवं नत्थी किये हुए विवरण की क्रम संख्या ४ से ६ तक तथा ८ और ९ में उल्लिखित पत्रिकाओं का उद्देश्य अनुसन्धान के अन्तिम नतीजे लोकप्रिय भाषा में प्रसारित करने का है । यह मुमकिन नहीं कि इन के नतीजों का ठीक तौर पर पता लगाया जाये किन्तु इस बात को देखते हुए कि इन पत्रिकाओं की बहुत मांग है और समूल्य पत्रिकाओं के सम्बन्ध में हम भारी संख्या में पत्रिकाओं के ग्राहक बना सके हैं, यह कहा जा सकता है कि ये बहुत उपयोगी काम कर रही हैं ।

बेरोजगारी

१००२. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य भारत में १९५४ में विभिन्न काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में अलग-अलग कितने ग्रेजुएटों, अंडरग्रेजुएटों और मेट्रिक पास लोगों ने अपने नाम दर्ज कराये थे; और

(ख) उनमें कितनों को नौकरी दिलवाई गई ?

अम मंत्री (श्री खन्डू भाई देसाई): (क) तथा (ख). दर्ज हुए प्रार्थियों की संख्या रोजगार दिलाये जाने वालों की संख्या

वर्ग	दर्ज हुए प्रार्थियों की संख्या	रोजगार दिलाये जाने वालों की संख्या
ग्रेजुएटस्	४५४	१०१
अंडर ग्रेजुएटस् (जिन्होंने इंटरमीडिएट की परीक्षा पास कर ली हो परन्तु डिग्री न ली हो)	५५८	१३२
मैट्रिकुलेटस	२,४३०	५०८
कुल	३,४४२	७४१

बिना टिकट यात्रा

१००३. श्री अमर सिंह डामर: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे के मालवा महाखण्ड (जोन) के महू-उज्जैन और खण्डवा-अजमेर सैक्शनों पर बहुत से लोग बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्य वाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) यह बात सच है कि इन सेक्शनों म कुछ लोग बिना टिकट गाड़ियों में चलते हैं लेकिन यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। वास्तव में पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबिले १९५५ में इन सेक्शनों में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों की संख्या कम रही है।

(ख) इन सेक्शनों में बिना टिकट यात्रा रोकने के लिए रेलवे ने नीचे लिखे उपाय किये हैं :—

(१) जहां कहीं उचित समझा गया, गाड़ियों में टिकट परीक्षकों की संख्या बढाकर टिकट जांचने की कड़ी व्यवस्था की गयी।

(२) सेक्शनों में गाड़ी-टिकट परीक्षकों के फ्लाइंग और स्पेशल दस्तों द्वारा टिकट की जांच।

(३) चलती गाड़ियों में और कुछ आखिरी स्टेशनों पर बहुत से परीक्षकों द्वारा टिकट की अचानक जांच।

(४) विशेष अफसर की देख-रेख में गाड़ी-टिकट-परीक्षकों द्वारा टिकट की जांच।

(५) बड़ी-बड़ी टोलियों में गाड़ी टिकट-परीक्षकों और तुलाधारों द्वारा समय-समय पर सेक्शन में और चुने हुए स्टेशनों पर टिकट की अचानक जांच।

(६) पश्चिम रेलवे की प्रार्थना पर मध्यभारत सरकार ने जून, १९५५ से एक मजिस्ट्रेट नियुक्त किया है जो रेलवे और भारतीय दण्ड-विधान के मामलों का फैसला करता है। मजिस्ट्रेट की मदद से समय-समय पर मजिस्टीरियल दल द्वारा अचानक जाँच होती रहती है।

Disciplinary Action against Railway Servants

1004. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all cases of disciplinary action against the Railway servants are sent by the Departments to the Service Commission for advice before the infliction of penalties on them as enjoined by Article 320(3)(c) of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the number of cases of disciplinary action against the Railway servants which were referred to the Service Commission during the period from 1st July, 1954 to 31st December, 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) In accordance with the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, the Commission is required to be consulted only in cases where an original order imposing a penalty is passed by the President.

(b) Nil, as there was no case of imposition of a penalty by the President.

FRUIT PRESERVATION

1005. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of centres in the country where cold storages for the preservation of fresh fruits are established; and

(b) the total quantity of fruits so preserved?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A recent survey of important consuming centres of fruits and vegitables revealed that there are 83 cold storages with a total available capacity of 20 lakh maunds. Out of this, it is estimated that only 5% *i.e.* about 1 lakhs maunds are used for storage of fruits.

हिन्दी में तार

१००६. **श्री आर० एस० तिवारी** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश में कितने तार घरों में हिन्दी के तार देने की व्यवस्था की गई है और किन किन स्थानों पर ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादर) : ७; नाम निम्नलिखित है:–

१. रीवा ।
२. सिंढ़ि ।
३. नौगोंग, बुन्देलखण्ड ।
४. सतना ।
५. दतिया ।
६. छतरपुर ।
७. खजराहा ।

PLATFORM INSPECTORS

1007. Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of Platform Inspectors in North Eastern Railway, their scales of pay and their channel of promotions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There are three posts of Platform Inspectors in the Prescribed Scale Rs. 100-185 on the North Eastern Railway and the avenue of promotion for them is to Head Ticket Collectors in scale Rs. 200-300.

मोतिहारी और बेतिया स्टेशनों पर सड़क क पूल

१००८. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोतिहारी और बेतिया के लोगों ने उनके उन स्थानों के दौरे में उनसे यह प्रार्थना की थी कि मोतिहारी और बतिया स्टेशनों (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के निकट सड़क के पुल बना दिये जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस अवसर पर दिये गये आश्वासन की पूर्ति के लिये वहां पर पुलों के बनाने की कोई योजना तैयार की जा रही है और उसे कब तक कर्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) जी हां, मोतिहारी और बेतिया क्षेत्रों में रेल-मंत्री के दौरे के समय वहां के लोगों ने उनसे एक प्रार्थना की थी । इस प्रार्थना में मोतिहारी में ऊपरी पुल और बेतिया मे समतल पार की जगह नीचे का रास्ता बनाने के लिए कहा गया था ।

(ख) समतलपारों की जगह ऊपरी पुल या नीचे के रास्ते बनाने की योजना रेलवे द्वारा तैयार की जाती है और इसका कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारों की सहमति से तैयार किया जाता है । बिहार सरकार ने मोतिहारी और बेतिया के इन पुलों को प्रथमता की दृष्टि से पांचवां और छठा नम्बर दिया है । इनके बनाने का नम्बर जब आयेगा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा ।

ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION

1009. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutes in India which have been awarded grants by the Rockfeller Foundation for the fourth quarter of 1955;

(b) the names of the institutes;

(c) the amount of the grants; and

(d) the purpose for which grants have been sanctioned?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Eight.

(b) 1. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.
2. Medical College Hospital, Trivandrum.
3. Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.
4. Literary Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
5. Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.
6. Karnatak University, Dharwar.
7. Horticultural Research Station, U. P.
8. Indian Council of Medical Research.

(c) 1. $ 150,000
2. $ 35,000
3. $ 8,500
4. $ 2,640
5. $ 2,325
6. $ 1,000
7. $ 47,000
8. $ 12,711

(d) 1. For development of a long-range programme of fundamental research on Indian rural and urban life, institutions, and problems and to enlarge its capacity for training the young men and women needed to staff other research and training centres in India.

2. For development of two model wards for surgical and medical care as clinical teaching wards.

3. For promotion of preventive medicine teaching and investigations.

4. For study of the main trends of cultural and social development in 20th Century Bengal.

5. To enable Dr. B. Mukopadhaya, Lecturer in Orthopaedic Surgery to visit orthopaedic surgery centres in the United States.

6. For books on language, literature, and culture.

7. For supply of additional laboratory and refrigeration equipment and modern library materials to the station's facilities.

8. For the Implementation of the joint ICMR/Rockfeller fellowship programme.

VILLAGE POST OFFICES (BOMBAY)

1010. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in the Bombay State; and

(b) the total number of villages, having no branch post offices, served daily, bi-weekly, weekly, fortnightly and no-dak villages?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 43].

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

1011. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway head-on collisions that took place during the year 1955-56 (till 15th February, 1956); and

(b) the number of such accidents during the period 1945-46 to 1950-51?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)

1955	11
1956 (1-1-56 to 15-2-56)	3

These figures are for Calender Years.

(b) Not available.

TRAIN EXAMINERS

1012. **Shri Waghmare:**
Shri Tushar Chatterjea:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Train Examiners in grade 'D' and grade 'C' and grade 'A' in various railway zones on the 31st December, 1955; and

(b) the total number of Train Examiners in employment on that day?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached herewith. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 44].

LOCOMOTIVES

1023. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of locomotives for which orders have been placed during 1955-56 in the different countries with the date of delivery for these locomotives country-wise; and

(b) the price of these locomotives?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 45].

PASSENGER AMENITIES

1014. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for reconstruction of the Railway Station at Purli—Vaijnath Junction of Central Railway in Hyderabad State to give normal facilities to the travelling public such as Railway crossing bridge, Platform shed and waiting hall?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): There are proposals to provide additional amenities at Purli-Vaijnath Station. The work of providing a cover over the platform at the station at an estimated cost of Rs. 48,000/- is sanctioned and the work is in progress. There is already a waiting hall here.

The provision of foot over-bridge is not a necessity due to the very few number of trains in the section.

It may be mentioned here that very recently the following works also have been carried out at the station :—

(i) Vegetarian Refreshment Room;

(ii) Shelter for drinking water;

(iii) Sanitary fittings and flushing system in the bath room of upper class waiting room;

(iv) One four-seated flushing urinal near III class waiting hall; and

(v) Bathing facilities.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

1015. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received from Central Government servants drawing more than Rs. 100/- p.m. for free diet concessions during sanatorium treatment for themselves or their families suffering from T. B. from the 1st June, 1954 to the 1st December, 1955; and

(b) the number of representations that were considered favourably?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Seven.

(b) One. But a fair amount of help is given to those in need from the Minister's or the T. B. Association's Welfare Funds.

CHIKNA HALT STATION

1016. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1224 on 30th August, 1955 and state:

(a) the steps so far taken to convert Chikna Halt Station on the North Eastern Railway into a flag station and to provide passengers amenities there;

(b) whether it is a fact that for want of passenger shed, foreign railway booking and tube-well much inconvenience is felt by the travelling public there; and

(c) the steps Government proposed to take to improve the situation there?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The question of converting Chikna Halt into a flag station has since been examined; but as the same has not been found justified, it is proposed to let this halt continue as such.

While only one representation has been received demanding introduction of booking to foreign railway stations and provision of waiting facilities, no representation is traceable as having been received regarding difficulty for want of a tube-well.

So far as booking of passengers from this Halt to foreign railway stations is concerned, the matter has been examined and it has not been found feasible to arrange this. The requirements of passengers are, however, being adequately met by the Halt having been opened for booking of long-distance passengers in local booking over the entire North-Eastern Railway.

In so far as a passenger shed is concerned, traffic offering at this Halt does not justify its construction. The matter is, however, being referred to the Passenger Amenities Committee for consideration at its next meeting.

A hand operated tube-well is provided at this halt.

KOSI PROJECT

1017. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities demanded by the Kosi Project Department in the matter of Telegraph and Telephone connections for their Project;

(b) the facilities extended so far and proposed to be extended in the course of this year; and

(c) the financial implications of such facilities?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b).

	Telephone Offices	Telegraph Offices
(i) No. asked for	14	9
(ii) No. provided so far	12	8
(iii) To be provided during 1956-57	2 (Chatra and Dharan Bazar	1 Karjan Bazar

(c) The facilities have been provided on normal rental and guarantee basis.

PUBLIC CALL OFFICES

1018. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where Public Call Offices are to be provided in Bihar during the current year; and

(b) the basis on which sites for Public Call Offices are selected?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The following Public Call offices are expected to be opened during 1956-57.

1. Banmakhi.
2. Barachakia.
3. Baragama
4. Behariganj.
5. Chappatia
6. Colgong
7. Dhab
8. Hilsa
9. Kasba
10. Lalganj
11. Maharajganj
12. Mahua
13. Maithon
14. Marhawrah
15. Murliganj
16. Nagra
17. Narkatiaganj
18. Naubatpur
19. Poonpoon.
20. Simdega.

(b) For places other than District or Sub-Divisional headquarter towns, Public Call Offices are sanctioned only if they do not involve any loss to Government.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

1019. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is general complaint regarding late running of trains, want of water and light in running trains and ticketless travelling in Mansi-Supanl and Saharsa-Murliganj Sections of North Eastern Railway in Bihar; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) It is a fact that the punctuality performance of trains on the sections concerned is not satisfactory. Some complaints have also been received regarding want of water in coaches on trains. It is not correct that the trains on the Sections are generally deficient of lights. The incidence of ticketless travelling is also high.

(b) Traffic Inspectors and Guards have been deputed to specially watch the running of trains on the sections, with a view to taking up promptly all avoidable detentions. Steps are also being taken to eliminate unnecessary shunting *en route* to obviate detentions to trains. Overhead watering arrangements at Mansi and Saharsa have already been programmed for and when completed in the near future, a definite improvement is expected in the watering of coaches. In order to eradicate the evil of ticketless travel, normal checks by Travellink Ticket Examiners on link booking programmes manning 100 per cent of trains, concentrated check by sectional Travelling Ticket Inspectors and surprise checks by Travelling Ticket Examiners of 'flying squads' are being carried out. The Bihar Government have also been approached to extend the jurisdiction of one of the Special Railway Magistrates posted at Barauni and Katihar to cover the sections falling in the Saharsa Civil District. If the Bihar Government accept this proposal, the position regarding ticketless travel on the sections concerned is expected to improve.

SOCIAL GUIDES

1020. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retrenched social guides have been deprived of any protection of pay in India, Zone-wise;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of those who have been given protection Zone-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Protection of pay is admissible only to those re-appointed without a break in service. On the Northern Railway, 23 social guides have accordingly not been given protection of pay.

(d)

Central Railway.	21
Eastern Railway.	7
Northern Railway.	15
North Eastern Railway.	29
Southern Railways.	36
South Eastern Railway.	9
Western Railway.	1

PROTECTION PAY TO STAFF OF EASTERN AND CENTRAL RAILWAY

1021. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefit of protection of pay is given to staff on Eastern Railway and Central Railway but *ex*-social guides on Northern Railway have been deprived of this benefit;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No Sir. Protection was given in all cases where there was no break in service.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES WHO OPTED FOR PAKISTAN

1022. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway employees who were transferred from India to Pakistan just before the Partition, though they opted for India;

(b) the reasons for doing so;

(c) whether they returned to India,

(d) if so, when;

(e) whether they have been re-employed; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) One.

(b) Due to misunderstanding.

(c) Yes.

(d) On 28-1-49.

(e) Yes.

(f) Does not arise.

TRAINING OF MIDWIVES

1023. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the names of places where institutions for training mid-wives and dais are to be opened during next year?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The selection of places for location of new training centres for Midwives and Dais during 1956-57 rests with the State Governments. These centres will, however, be associated with the existing maternity hospitals in the respective States.

DIESEL, MOTIVE POWER

1024. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken in regard to providing diesel motive power on 1293 miles of Railway lines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

TRAIN STOPPAGE

1025. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: / Shri Gidwani: / Shri Asthana:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how the cost in connection with the stoppage of any train is calculated; and

(b) how does it vary from metre gauge to broad gauge or from zone to zone or from mail to passenger or goods trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and(b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

LOADING RECORDS OF RAILWAYS

1026. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: / Shri Gidwani: / Shri Asthana:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the comparative loading records of all railways of the last quarters of the years 1954 and 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The comparative loading records on all Indian Railways during the last quarter of 1955 as compared to that of 1954 are given below:

Name of Railway	Broad Gauge	
	1954	1955
Western	111,092	136,221
Eastern	380,914	396,520
Central	226,496	252,588
South Eastern	279,610	290,039
Northern	204,570	200,565
Southern	107,923	115,716
Total . .	13,10,605	13,91,649
	Metre Gauge	
Western	172,227	231,315
Central	29,893	31,483
Northern	71,441	85,298
Southern	197,898	201,462
North Eastern	274,467	296,431
	7,45,926	8,27,989

GANGA BRIDGE

1027. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Gidwani:
Shri Asthana:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the estimated expenditure incurred on different items in connection with the foundation laying ceremony of the Ganga bridge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The details of expenditure ars as follows:

(i) Hire charges on furniture, shamianas, etc. . .	Rs. 660/-
(ii) Rostrum including painting and other decorations..	Rs. 545/
(iii) Foundation stone, including Chain, Trowel, etc. .	Rs. 500/-
(iv) Catering for Press Party and lunch on 26-2-56 for the invitees. . .	Rs. 7,900/-
(v) Anticipated debits for miscellaneos expenditure.	Rs. 895/-
Total .	Rs. 10,500

* CATERING IN AEROPLANES

1028. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost paid for breakfast, lunch and dinner, separately, supplied to the passengers in Airlines Corporation Planes; and

(b) whether anybody examines from time to time the quality of the stuff supplied?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) I lay a statement on the Table of the Lok Sabha giving the required information. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 46].

(b) Yes, Sir.

RAILWAY GRAIN SHOPS

1029. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:**
Shri B. D. Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways recruited grain shop employees to look after grain shops run for their own staff without fixing any minimum qualification;

(b) if so, whether ex-grain shop workers were given their seniority with effect from their original appointment while absorbing them in regular permanent service; and

(c) if so, whether the Railway Board issued orders in 1951 in respect of such employees to all the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Recruitment of Clerks, Salesmen etc., in Class III posts in the Grainshop Department was, to an appreciable extent, made without insisting upon the minimum educational qualification of matriculation or of the age limits prescribed for regular Class III recruitment, due to a shortage of manpower arising from conditions created by World War II, and because recruitment had to be made at short notice.

(b) The Grainshop staff, on being absorbed in other Departments, were given seniority as if they had been employed in the absorbing department right from the beginning of their service;

(c) No, Sir.

Training in Agriculture

1030. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of the persons sent by the Government of India to U.S.A., Japan, China, Russia, separately, for undergoing training in the various subjects pertaining to agriculture (State-wise) in the years 1953-54 and 1954-55?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The number of persons sent to U.S.A. and Japan is given below. No persons were deputed to China and Russia :—

(a) Nominees of the State Govt. of :—	Total number of persons deputed for training in agriculture and allied subjects under the Foreign Aid Programmes to :—			
	USA		JAPAN	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
Andhra	..	1	...	1
Assam	1	1	..	1
Bhopal	..	..	..	1
Bihar	3	..	1	..
Bombay	1	2	..	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	1
Hyderabad	1	1	..	1
Madhya Bharat	..	..	..	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	..	..	2
Madras	..	1	1	1
Orissa	..	..	..	1
Pepsu	..	..	..	1
Punjab	..	..	..	1
Rajasthan	..	1	..	1
Saurashtra	1	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin	..	1	..	1
Uttar Pradesh	5	..	1	2
Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	1
West Bengal	6	..	..	4
Total .	19	8	3	24
(b) Nominees of the Institutes under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, including Commodity Committees.	14	7	..	..
Grand Total .	33	15	3	24

TRACTOR ORGANISATIONS

1031. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have State Tractor Organisations;

(b) if so, the acreage of land reclaimed under each State Tractor Organisation during each year of 1954 and 1955;

(c) the average cost involved for the reclamation of one acre of land; and

(d) whether any requisition has been received by the Central Tractor Organisation for assistance from any States which have no Tractor Organisations of their own?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). The enclosed statement is in respect of the following States :—

Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam (including NEFA), Pepsu, Tripura, Ajmer, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Hyderabad, Delhi, Manipur, Bhopal, Saurashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Kutch. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 47].

Information from other States is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received. Madhya Pradesh Government have not yet furnished the figure of areas reclaimed in 1955. This is also being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha later.

NEW RAILWAY LINES IN ORISSA

1032. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the following railway lines in Orissa State have been included in the Second Five Year Plan:

(1) Sambalpur-Titlagarh

(2) Rayagudu-Nowrangapur-Jeypore

(3) Talcher-Rourkela

(4) Rayagada-Gunupur

(5) Bangiriposhi-Rairangpur

(b) if so, whether survey of these lines has been undertaken; and

(c) the lines of which the construction work has started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) So far the construction of a line from Rourkela to Dumaro *via* Patasai only has been included in the Second Five Year Plan. The Rourkela-Patasai portion of the link to Dumaro coincides with alignment of the link to Talcher.

(b) The Engineering Survey of the Sambalpur-Titilagarh link is in hand. The Rayagudu-Nowrangpur and the Rourkela-Talcher Routes were surveyed in 1946-47 and 1947-48 respectively.

(c) Construction of Rourkela-Patasai-Dumaro line is expected to start shortly.

राजस्थान मे रेलवे पुल और फाटक

१०३३. **श्री. पी. बारुपाल** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्याराजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान में रेलवे पुल व फाटक आदि बनाने के विषय में रेलवे मंत्रालय के पास कोई सुझाव भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) राजस्थान में ऐसी कितनी जगहें हैं, जिनके ऊपर पुल बनाये जायेंगे ताकि अण्डर-ग्राउंड सड़कें बनाई जा सकें ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) तथा (ख). शुरू में राजस्थान सरकार ने जयपुर के पास समतलपार न० २२२ और २२३ पर दो ऊपरी पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा था। लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने अपने प्रस्ताव को सीमित कर दिया और कहा कि केवल समतलपार न० २२३ पर पुल बनाया जाय। १९५६–५७ में इस पुल पर काम शुरू करनें का विचार है।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

SHIPPING

1034. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ships together with their gross registered tonnage acquired or constructed and delivered during the First Plan period up to 29th February, 1956, and the total cost of the ships acquired and of the ships constructed;

(b) the amount of the total cost of acquisition and construction of ships mentioned in part (a) financed by Indian shipowners from their own resources and the amount financed from the loans given by the Government to shipping companies;

(c) the total number of ships together with their gross registered tonnage sold or scrapped during the First Plan period up to 29th February, 1956 and the total amount that was secured by shipowners by the selling of ships;

(d) the net additional tonnage *i.e.* the number of ships together with their Gross Registered Tonnage, that has been actually added to the Indian Fleet up to 29th February 1956 during the First Plan period; and

(e) the total number of ships together with their gross registered tonnage that are now actually under construction firstly in the shipyard at Visakhapatnam and secondly in the shipyards of foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is appended. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 48].

(c) 34 ships of 91,215 G.R.T. were sold or scrapped during the period in question. Information regarding the total amount secured by the shipowners by the sale of the ships, is not readily available. It is being collected and will be furnished in due course.

(d) 26 ships of 89,662 G.R.T.

(e) 13 ships of 42,066 G.R.T. in the aggregate (including Excise Launch, Port Tug etc.) are now under various stages of planning and construction at the Visakhapatnam shipyard. 12 ships of a total tonnage of 76,500 G.R.T. are now under construction abroad in foreign shipyards for Indian shipping companies.

UNIFORMS SUPPLY IN P & T DEPARTMENT

1035. Choudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no uniform is supplied to Bhisties and Malis who are serving in the P. & T. Department; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) In the P & T Department uniform is not supplied as a condition of service of the officials, but solely in the interests of administration judged on the basis of the nature of duties performed by different classes of officials.

RAILWAY QUARTERS

1036. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Muzaffarpur in North Eastern Railway persons of essential services are not being provided quarters whereas non-essential ones are given quarters; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Essential staff are being given relative preference over Non-essential staff in allotment of quarters at Muzaffarpur. However, mainly due to establishment of Regional Headquarter at the station and due to scarcity of private accommodation, some non-essential staff have also been allotted quarters at this station.

केंद्रीय न्यूनतम मजूरी मंत्रणा बोर्ड

१०३७. श्री के० सी० सोधिया: क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान केन्द्रीय न्यूनतम मजूरी मंत्रणा बोर्ड के सदस्यों की सूची कब बनाई गई थी और उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) इस बोर्ड में किन किन उद्योगों के पूंजीपतियों तथा श्रमिकों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या इस बोर्ड में बीड़ी उद्योग अथवा बीडी श्रम का कोई प्रतिनिधि है अथवा कभी रहा है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) तथा (ख). यह बोर्ड ६ अगस्त, १९५५ को नियुक्त किया गया था । बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नामों की सूची साथ में नत्थी की गई है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४९].

(ग) तथा (घ). सरकार को मालूम नहीं है कि इनमें से कोई सदस्य बीड़ी उद्योग से संबन्ध रखता है । लेकिन निम्न लिखित सदस्य तम्बाकू उद्योग से संबंध रखते है :

श्री पी० ग्राहम ।

श्री आर० एल० मालवीय ।

श्री पी० डी० मेल्लो ।

श्री बाल चन्द्र मेनन ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ।

श्री विश्वनाथ दुबे ।

रेलवे की राशन की दुकानें

१०३८. **श्री के० सी० सोधिया** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे की राशन की दूकानों से रियायती भावों पर आजकल कितने कर्मचारी राशन लेते है ;

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों ने १९५४-५५ और १९५५-५६ में राशन के बदले में नगद क्षतिपूर्ति योजना का लाभ उठाया ; और

(ग) उक्त दोनों सालों में नगद क्षतिपूर्ति के रुप में पथक-पृथक कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन:) (क) १५,३०६.

	१९५४-५५	१९५५-५६
(ख)	६७,१८६	४६,६०४

(ग) ३५,०३,६३३ रुपये २५,३८,४५१ रुपये

Air Corporation Employees

1039. Shri Ramananda Das: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India International in each category of service;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes among them;

(c) the action that is taken to give due representation to Scheduled Castes in each of the categories;

(d) whether there is any quota of percentage fixed for Scheduled Castes in the services of I.A.C. and A.I.I. like all other Government services;

(e) if so, the percentage fixed for Scheduled Castes; and

(f) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reserve a quota and implement it for Scheduled Castes?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 50].

(c) to (f). The Air Corporations Act 1953 (27 of 1953) does not provide fixing of a percentage for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the I.A.C. and A.I.I. It was, however, recommended to the Corporations that in respect of non-technical posts and posts of unskilled labour the Corporations should make their best effort to recruit as many numbers of scheduled castes and tribes as possible keeping in mind the Government's policy in the matter and the obligation placed on the State by the Constitution, for the advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The Corporations have accepted the recommendations. It is being examined as to how far this recommendation has been implemented by the Corporation. In the light of the result of this examination such action as may be necessary will be taken.

Employees' Provident Fund Act

1040. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Boards of Trustees constituted in the country under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952;

(b) the number of Boards of Trustees in Madhya Pradesh and the names of the personnel; and

(c) the number of meetings held by the Board of Trustees from 1952 to 1955?

Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) one, namely the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, constituted on the 31st October, 1952.

(b) (i) Nil.

(ii) Does not arise.

(c) Six.

SCRAP TELEGRAPH WIRES

1041. Shri K. R. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether used up and unserviceable telegraph wire is got flattered with a view to its disposal as scrap copper; and

(b) whether a suggestion has been made to Government that instead of flattering the wire its gauge may be changed which will fetch a better price in the market?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. This is done in order to meet the provisions of the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950.

(b) Yes. But the parties could not either draw wire according to departmental specifications, or meet the essential conditions of the contract.

SUGAR MILLS

1042. Shri Bodvaraghasamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha showing;

(a) the number of sugar mills in India at present, State-wise;

(b) whether these mills are private owned or owned by Government;

(c) whether any mill is being run by Government; and

(d) the number of mills that were started after the Independence?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 51].

LEPROSY IN TRIPURA

1043. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any list of lepers with their full address has been supplied recently to the Health Directorate, Tripura by Tripura Rajya Santi Sena;

(b) the action taken so far in the matter; and

(c) the immediate and effective measures Government propose to undertake to fight against Leprosy in Tripura?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) In order to educate the public regarding infection, spread of leprosy and how to control it, the Health Directorate, Tripura, has issued a leaflet which is being widely circulated.

(c) It is proposed to open a Leprosy Clinic at the V. M. Hospital at Agartala. It is also proposed to conduct a survey of the incidence of leprosy in the State.

T. T. Es. ON CENTRAL RAILWAY

1044. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ticket collectors and travelling ticket examiners working on the Central Railway; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste ticket collectors, travelling ticket examiners and guards working on the Central Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)

(a) Ticket Collectors	1165
Travelling Ticket Examiners.	745
(b) Ticket Collectors	68
Travelling Ticket Examiners.	20
Guards	73

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

1045. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the number of notifications that have been issued under Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 since its commencement to date?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): None so far.

DELHI TRUNK TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

1046. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the revenues of Delhi Trunk Telephone Exchanges; and

(b) if so, the total amount of revenue during 1955-56?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 44,92,434 (excluding March 1956 for which the revenue figures are not yet available).

TELEPHONE CHARGES

1047. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government generally take against the parties who fail to pay the telephone charges; and

(b) the total amount of arrears in 1955 due to default?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The telephones of defaulting parties are proscribed, or disconnected for non-payment of Trunk call and rental bills respectively. Legal action is also resorted to, where necessary, in the case of private subscribers.

(b) Rs. 166 lakhs on 31-12-55 in respect of bills issued up to that date out of which a sum of Rs. 66 lakhs represented outstandings in respect of bills more than six months old on that date.

FAMILY PLANNING

1048. Dr. Rama Rao:
Dr. Satya wadi:
Shri Ramananda Das:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Government are running Family Planning Centres;

(b) the popularity of the centres, as shown by consultations by the patients in any month or quarter in 1955 and 1956;

(c) the methods advised by the centres;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to close some centres as the Rhythm method has been unpopular;

(e) the expert opinion regarding Rhythm method;

(f) whether Government have standardised any advice regarding chemical and mechanical contraceptives as regards harmlessness and efficiency;

(g) the facilities that Government give for free surgical aid for them when personal, physical, Psychological and social reasons demand or justify Vasectomy or Salpingectomy at the request or with permission of the couple; and

(h) the methods that are advocated by Government for family Planning in their clinics?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 52].

(b) They are reasonably popular. A good number of people are attending the centres for seeking advice on birth control.

(c) Appliance as well as non-appliance methods of contraception.

(d) Government have not closed any Family Planning Centres due to the unpopularity of the Rhythm method. Two experimental centres which were started at Lodi Colony, New Delhi and Ramanagaram to conduct studies in the Rhythm method have since been closed as the studies were completed.

(e) Expert opinion is that, where properly followed, the Rhythm method is as effective as any other method.

(f) The Government have carried out tests in respect of various contraceptives. Approved contraceptives are being notified under the Drugs Act.

(g) Salpingectomy is being carried out in women's hospitals at the request of the couple in suitable cases. As regards Vasectomy, no information is available.

(h) Appliance as well as Non-appliance methods of contraception.

Civil Aviation Department

1049. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that residential accommodation is not being provided near the airports to most of the operational staff of the Civil Aviation Department;

(b) if so, whether any scheme for building residential accommodation near the airports is under the consideration of the Government; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. It is the policy of Government to provide accommodation for 60% of the staff permanently required at various Aerodromes. At aerodromes which are far away from the town the policy is to provide cent percent accommodation for the staff.

(b and (c). Every year residential quarters are constructed at different aerodromes subject to availability of funds and resources. I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement showing the estimates sanctioned during 1955-56 and proposed to be sanctioned during 1956-57 for the construction of quarters for the Civil Aviation Staff. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 53].

Compost Manure

1950. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of compost compost manure produced and distri- year 1955-56; and

(b) total quantity of compost manure distributed during the above period?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). According to information so far received from State Governments the quantity of compost manure produced and distributed from urban centres from 1st April, 1955 to 31st December, 1955 is as follows :—

Production	11,21,800 tons.
Distribution ...	8,47,600 tons.

The statistics for the period January-March, 1956 have not yet been received from any State Government.

Road Construction

1051. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work of construction of following roads to be cons-

tructed under the Central aid programme for the development of roads, has progressed;

(i) Narwana-Jind Road, and

(ii) Narnaul-Rewari Road; and

(b) the date by which it is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)

(i) Narwana-Jind Road. 75%

(ii) Narnaul-Rewari Road. 50%

(b) By middle of 1957.

KALAVATISARAN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI

1052. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contribution has been made by the Government towards the opening of Kalavatisaran Children's Hospital at New Delhi;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) the Government's share in its administration or otherwise; and

(d) whether the services of the Soviet specialists will be utilised for training the Indian Doctors also?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). An initial expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs (Rupees 6·33 lakhs for building and Rs. 1·67 lakhs for equipment) being the value of the two properties in the form of buildings, donated by Shri Raghubir Saran and his brother late Shri Raghunandan Saran of Pearey Lal Buildings, Queensway, New Delhi, was provided for by Government towards the establishment of the Kalavatisaran Children's Hospital, New Delhi. Expenditure on the maintenance of the Hospital will be met by the Central Government by Grants-in-aid.

(c) The Director General of Health Services is the *ex-Officio* Chairman and a representative of the Central Ministry of Finance is one of the members on the Board of Management of the Hospital. As expenditure on the running of the Hospital will be the entire liability of the Central Government they will exercise such control as may be necessary over the expenditure incurred from the grants-in-aid to be given to the Hospital by the Central Government from time to time.

(d) Yes.

PHYSIOTHERAPY SCHOOL AND CENTRE, BOMBAY

1053. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of trainees from different States getting training at the Physiotherapy School and Centre at KEM Hospital, Bombay at present?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The number of trainees from different States at present getting training at the Centre is given below :—

State	No. of trainees
Bombay	21
Madhya Pradesh	1
Delhi	1
Total	23

MIDWIVES AND AUXILIARY NURSE-MIDWIVES CENTRES

1054. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to lay on the table of the Lok Sabha a Statement showing the situation of Training Centres in the States for Midwives and Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives and Dais at present and state:

(a) the details of Central aid being given to these Centres;

(b) the agency or agencies who select and the mode of selection of the candidates for these courses; and

(c) the facilities provided for the trainees?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Two Statements showing the situation of training centres in the States for Midwives and

Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives, which are participating in Centrally assisted schemes for the training of these Health Personnel and the grants-in-aid given to them, are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 54.]

No training centres for Dais have as yet been established in the States with the aid of the Central Government.

(b) The selection of candidates is made by the respective State Governments in accordance with their own procedure.

(c) Free accommodation and stipends.

मरुभूमि वनारोपण गवेषणाशाला, जोधपुर

१०५५. श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मरुभूमि वनारोपण गवेषणाशाला, जोधपुर में ऐसे कितने प्रकार के पौधे तैयार किये गये हैं, जो आसानी से मरुभमि में उगाये जा सकते हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : डेजर्ट अफोरेस्टेशन रिसच स्टेशन जोधपुर, में निम्न पौदों और घासों पर, जो कि रेगिस्तानीं में आसानी से उगाने के लायक माने जाते हैं, प्रयोग किये जा रहे ह :

हिन्दी में नाम		
१. बबूल	.	एकासिया अरैबिका ।
२. नीम	.	आजादीराख्टा इडिका ।
३. थूर	.	यूफोर्ब्या रोएल्याना ।
४. विलायती खेजरी ।	.	प्रोसोपिस जुलीफ्लोरा।
५. खेजरा	.	प्रोसोपिस स्पिसीगेरा ।
६. फराश		टैमैरिक्स आर्टीकियूलाटा ।
७. फराश		टैमैरिक्स डियोका ।
८. रोहेरा		टेकोमा उनड्यूलाटा ।
९. बेर	.	जिजैफस जुजूबा ।
१०. बेर	.	जिजैफस नमलार्या ।
११. इन्द्रोक	.	ऐलान्थस एक्सेल्सा ।
१२. बाकायन	.	मेलिया आजेडाराख्त।
१३. —		पार्किनसोन्या आकू-स्याटा ।
घासें :		
१४. अन्जन	.	सेन्क्रुस सिल्यारिस ।
१५. ग्रामना	.	पैनिकेम ऐन्टीडोटाल (ब्लू पैनिक) ।
१६. मुंज	.	सैक्करूम मुंजा ।
१७. सेवन	.	एल्योनूरस हिर्सूटस ।

5—83 Lok Sabha

POSTAL AND R.M.S. DIVISIONS

1056. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new postal and R. M. S. Divisions that are going to be created during 1956-57;

(b) how many of them will be in West Bengal Circle;

(c) how much additional staff will be required for this expansion; and

(d) whether accommodation has been provided to the divisions created in 1955-56?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). At present justification for any additional Postal or R. M. S. Division anywhere does not exist. 23 Postal and 5 R. M. S. Divisions have already been opened in the last two years, 1954-55 and 1955-56.

(d) Saharanpur, Ramnad, Dhanbad and Mehsana Postal Divisions were created during 1955-56. Accommodation for the first division has been provided in a rented building. For the other divisions separate accommodation has not yet been secured and they are temporarily located in other office buildings of P & T Department. Arrangements to provide separate accommodation are being pursued.

BRIDGE ACROSS JIA BHARALI

1057. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

selection of the site for a bridge across the Jia Bharali in Assam for which Central grant was sanctioned has been made; and

(b) if so, the cause of delay in taking up the construction work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b) A site two miles below the Siloni Pam Ferry ghat has been provisionally selected for the construction of the bridge over the river Jia Bharali. Due to the unstable nature of the river immediately upstream of the site, an alternative site farther North, where the river is more stable, was also recommended to the State Government for consideration. The State Government collected the necessary technical data for this alternative site and a senior engineering officer of the Ministry of Transport has recently been deputed to make an on-the-spot investigation. A final decision regarding the site will be taken when the results of his inspection are known.

मध्य भारत में कोढ़ केन्द्र

१०५८. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगीं कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में मध्य भारत में कितने कोढ़ निवारण केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ख) उनमें कितनी शय्यायों की व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : (क) तथा (ख). इस बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है जो जल्दी ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन की केंद्रीय परिषद्

१०५६. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन की केन्द्रीय परिषद् के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हो चुकी है ;

(ख) इस परिषद् के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस काम के कब तक पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : (क) स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन की केन्द्रीय परिषद् की केवल एक बैठक, जून, १९५५ में हुई। उक्त बठक में परिषद् द्वारा पास किये गये प्रस्तावों और उन पर की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध सं० ५५।]

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी इसकी अध्यक्ष हैं और सभी राज्यों के स्वायत्त शासन और पंचायत मंत्री इसके सदस्य हैं।

(ग) परिषद् एक स्थायी स्टेच्यूटरी बाडी है। इसके विधान और कार्य भारतीय गजट (भाग दूसरा सैक्शन ३) में अधिसूचित किये गये हैं, [देखिये आर्डर नं० एफ० १५-१-५४ एल० एस० जी, तारीख ४-६ सितम्बर, १९५४]।

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION IN RAILWAYS

1060. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sleeping accommodation has been provided for third class passengers on mail trains leaving Delhi for Amritsar and Bhatinda; and

(b) if not, by what time this facility is likely to be provided?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) The implications of extension of sleeping accommodation for third class passengers to more trains are under examination, after completion of which a further programme will be drawn up. Also this question is linked up with the abolition of the existing second class and provision of additional coaches to reduce overcrowding.

SOIL CONSERVATION

1061. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants and loans given to the various States for Soil conservation and anti-erosion schemes during 1955-56; and

(b) the amount actually utilised by them during 1955-56?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):

(a) Grants. Rs. 61,54,569

Loans. Rs. 83,23,313/-/-

(b) Rs. 14,04,914/-/- as reported by State Governments so far. This figure cannot however be treated as final yet.

SUGAR FACTORIES

1062. Sardar Iqbal Singh Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons, State-wise, who have applied for permission to set up new Sugar Factories in the coming season;

(b) which of them are from:

(i) Individual Industrialists,

(ii) Companies of Industrialists, and

(iii) Co-operatives; and

(c) the applications, State-wise, who have been accorded permission?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information State-wise in respect of all applications numbering 93 received so far under the Industries (Dev. & Reg), Act, 1951 for establishment of new sugar factories is attached. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 56.]

It is, however, not possible to specify the sugar factories which would be set up in the coming season because the establishment of a sugar factory depends upon the availability of sugar machinery and the raising of sufficient capital for the purpose which the enterpreneurs take two to four years to arrange after the grant of a licence.

FOOD AND CASH CROPS

1063. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total acreage of land under cultivation in 1955-56 for the production of food and cash crops respectively?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement containing the latest available information is appended. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 57.]

RAILWAY GUARDS

1064. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Guards on the Northern Railway who have been allotted quarters up to the 31st March, 1956; and

(b) the number of such employees who have not been provided residential accommodation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 1063.

(b) 722.

RAILWAY QUARTERS

1065. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed during 1955 for class IV Railway employees in Delhi; and

(b) the number out of them allotted during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Of the 68 quarters constructed for Class IV Staff during 1955-56, 20 which were completed earlier have

been allotted to the staff. The remaining 48 which have been completed recently will be allotted shortly.

MEDICAL COLLEGES

1066. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri R. P. Garg:** }

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Medical Colleges in the country which receive grants from the Central **Government** for the year 1956-57; and

(b) the number of students admitted therein?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). The names of the Medical Colleges to which grants will be paid during 1956-57 and the number of annual admissions therein are given below :—

Name of Medical College.	students admitted.
(1) Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.	50
(2) Christian Medical College Ludhiana.	52
(3) Christian Medical College' Vellore' (Thoracic Surgery Department)	50
(4) Stanley Medical College, Madras. (Anatomy Department)	110

BRANCH POST OFFICES

1067. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri R. P. Garg:** }

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of the branch Post Offices opened in Punjab and PEPSU so far since 1952?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

CENSUS OF LAND HOLDINGS

1068. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 777 on the 12th April, 1955 and state:

(a) the names of the States which have completed the census of the land holdings in their States;

(b) the names of the States which have not undertaken it so far; and

(c) the last date by which the States have been asked to complete it?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Results have been received from the following States :

PART 'A'	*PART 'B'*	*PART 'C'*
1. Andhra	7. Hyderabad	13. Ajmer
2. Bihar	8. Madhya Bharat	14. Bhopal
3. Bombay	9. Mysore	15. Coorg
4. Madhya Pradesh	10. PEPSU	16. Delhi
5. Madras	11. Rajasthan	17. Himachal Pradesh
6. Punjab	12. Saurashtra	18. Kutch
		19. Vindhya Pradesh

(b) and (c) No census is proposed to be undertaken in (1) Assam (2) West Bengal (3) Jammu & Kashmir (4) Manipur and (5) Tripura. Results are therefore awaited only from (i) Orissa (ii) U. P. and (iii) Travancore-Cochin. These States have been requested to complete the work as speedily as possible.

TOURIST CENTRE IN MYSORE

1069. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have formulated a scheme of making Bandipura in Mysore State as a tourists' centre;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an up-to-date hotel will be constructed there; and

(c) if so, what is the estimated cost of construction of this hotel?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India are not aware of any such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Monday, 16th April, 1956*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S. Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1454	Railway Catering	2265-2267
1455	Telecommunication in Kashmir	2267-2268
1456	Agricultural Research	2268-2269
1457	Road Development	2269-2273
1458	UNICEF	2273-2274
1459	Teleprinter Factory	2274-2276
1464	Rail-Sea Co-ordination	2276-2277
1466	Sanatorium Treatment for Government Servants	2277
1467	Flood Relief to Orissa	2277-2279
1468	Accounts Office of Eastern Railway	2279-2280
1470	Heron Aircraft	2280
1501	Heron Aircraft	2280-2283
1473	Milch Cattle	2283-2285
1474	Indian Airlines Corporation	2285-2287
1475	Subordinate Staff of P. & T. Department	2287-2288
1478	Railway Compounders	2288-2289
1479	Telephone and Telegraph Connections	2289-2290
1481	Trolley Buses in Cities	2291
1482	Medical Facilities in India	2291-2294
1484	Maisasan-Badarpur Silchar Line	2294-2295
1485	Creches	2295-2296
1486	Toofan Express	2296-2297
1488	Train Accident	2297
1489	Indian Airlines Corporation	2297-2299
1490	Replacement of Aircrafts	2300-2302

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S. Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1460	Railway Convention Committees	2302
1461	National Federation of P. & T. Employees	2302-2303
1462	Film Unit	2303
1463	Ragi	2303-2304
1465	Indian Railway Employees in East Pakistan	2304
1471	Som Bridge	2304-2305
1472	Railway Workshops	2305
1476	Railway Land	2305-2306
1477	Employees State Insurance Scheme	2306
1480	Lilooah Railway Workshop	2306
1483	Japanese Machinery for Sugar Factories	2306-2307
1487	Sethusamudram Project	2307
1491	Suspension of Passenger Services along Dimapur - Manipur Road	2307-2308
1492	Gorakhpur Railway Staff	2308
1493	Railway Training School	2308-2309
1494	Telegraph Lines in Orissa	2309
1495	Indian Airlines Corporation.	2309
1496	Railway Bridge at Chanda	2310
1497	Manufacture of Railway Stores	2310
1498	Trunk Telephone Traffic	2311
1499	Cancer Hospitals	2311
1500	Consignments to Tezpur Station	2311-2312
1502	Dungarpur - Ratlam Line	2312
1503	Marine Fishing	2312

U. S. Q. No.	*Subject*	Columns
975	Livestock	2312-2313
976	Rickshaw Pulling	2313-2314
977	Aerodromes	2314
978	Chamarajanagar-Satyamangala Railway Line	2314
979	Census of Medical Practitioners	2315-2316
980	Match Wood Plantation	2316-2317
981	T. B. Hospitals	2317
982	Express Goods Service	2317-2318
983	Telephone Operators	2318
984	Central Leprosy Research Institute	2318-2319
985	P. and T. Offices in Jammu and Kashmir	2319
986	Road Grants	2319
987	Soviet Gifts to India	2319
988	Ganga Bridge Project	2320
989	Northern Railway Staff	2320
990	Medical Colleges	2321
991	Dead Letter Offices	2321
992	*Ad-hoc* Tribunal	2322
993	Vector Cardiographs	2322
994	Panchkura Railway Station	2323
995	Water Supply at Ernakulam	2323-2324
996	Grand Trunk Express	2324
997	Ernakulam North Station	2325
998	Hindi Telegrams	2325-2326
999	Selection of Postmen	2326-2327
1000	Hindi Telegrams	2327
1001	Agricultural Journals	2327-2328
1002	Unemployment	2328-2329
1003	Ticketless Travelling	2329-2330
1004	Disciplinary Action against Railway Servants	2330
1005	Fruit Preservation	2331
1006	Hindi Telegrams	2331
1007	Platform Inspectors	2331-2332
1008	Road Bridges at Motihari and Betiya Stations	2332
1009	Rockfeller Foundation	2332-2334
1010	Village Post Offices (Bombay)	2334
1011	Railway Accidents	2334
1012	Train Examiners	2335
1013	Locomotives	2335
1014	Passenger Amenities	2335-2336
1015	Sanatorium Treatment for Government Servants	2336
1016	Chikna Halt Station	2336-2337
1017	Kosi Project	2337-2338
1018	Public Call Offices	2338-2339
1019	Passenger Amenities	2339-2340
1020	Social Guides	2340
1021	Protection pay to staff of Eastern and Central Railways	2340-2341
1022	Railway Employees who opted for Pakistan	2341
1023	Training of Midwives	2341-2342
1024	Diesel Motive Power	2342
1025	Train Stoppage	2342
1026	Loading Records of Railways	2342-2343
1027	Ganga Bridge	2343
1028	Catering in Aeroplanes	2343-2344
1029	Railway Grain Shops	2344-2346
1030	Training in Agriculture	2346
1031	Tractor Organisations	2347
1032	New Railway Lines in Orissa	2347-2348
1033	Railway Bridges and Crossings in Rajasthan	2348
1034	Shipping	2349-2350
1035	Uniforms Supply in P. & T. Department	2350
1036	Railway Quarters	2350

DAILY DIGEST - *Contd.*

U. S. Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1037	Central Minimum Wages Advisory Board	2350-2351
1038	Railway Ration Shops	2351
1039	Air Corporation Employees	2351-2352
1040	Employees' Provident Fund Act	2352-2353
1041	Scrap Telegraph Wires	2353
1042	Sugar Mills	2353-2354
1043	Leprosy in Tripura	2354
1044	T. T. Es. on Central Railway	2354-2355
1045	Employees' Provident Funds Act	2355
1046	Delhi Trunk Telephone Exchange	2355
1047	Telephone Charges	2355-2356
1048	Family Planning	2356-2357
1049	Civil Aviation Department	2357-2358
1050	Compost Manure	2358
1051	Road Construction	2358-2359
1052	Kalavatisaran Children's Hospital, New Delhi	2359-2360
1053	Physiotherapy School and Centre, Bombay	2360
1054	Midwives and Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives Centres	2360-2361
1055	'Desert Afforestation Research Station, Jodhpur	2361-2362
1056	Postal and R. M. S. Divisions	2362
1057	Bridge Across Jia Bharali	2362-2363
1058	Leprosy Centres in Madhya Bharat	2363
1059	Central Council of Local Self-Government	2363-2364
1060	Sleeping Accommodation in Railways	2364
1061	Soil Conservation	2365
1062	Sugar Factories	2365-2366
1063	Food and Cash Crops	2366
1064	Railway Guards	2366
1065	Railway Quarters	2366
1066	Medical Colleges	2367
1067	Branch Post Offices	2368
1068	Census of Land Holdings	2368
1069	Tourist Centre in Mysore	2368-2370

Monday, April 16, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOL. III, 1956

(28*th March to* 17*th April*, 1956)

सत्यमेव जयते

7-3-75
26689
14-8-8

TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol. III contains Nos. 31—45)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[*Part II Debates, Volume III—28th March to 17th April, 1956*]

No. 31—Wednesday, 28th March, 1956

	Columns
Motions for adjournment—	
Insult to special Envoy of India at Karachi on Pakistan Republic day	3587–94
Arrest of a Member	3594–95
Release of a Member on Bail	3595–96
Business of the House	3596,3598–99, 3710–14
Papers laid on the Table—	
President's Assent to Bills	3596
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	3596–97
Forty-eighth Report	3597
Correction of Answer to Starred Question	3597–98
Demands for Grants	3600–3708
Demand No. 22—Tribal Areas	3600–3708
Demand No. 23—External Affairs	3600–3708
Demand No. 24—State of Pondicherry	3601–3708
Demand No. 25—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs	3601–3708
Demand No. 119—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs	3601–3708
Budget (Travancore-Cochin) 1956-57	3708–09
Daily Digest	3715–18

No. 32—Thursday, 29th March, 1956

Papers laid on the Table	3719
Calling attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Re Condition of Hindus in East Pakistan and migration there from	3719–20
Business of the House	3720
Demands for Grants	3720–76
Demand No. 22—Tribal Areas	3720–75
Demand No. 23—External Affairs	3720–75
Demand No. 24—State of Pondicherry	3720–76
Demand No. 25—Miscellaneous expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs	3720–76
Demand No. 119—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs	3720–76
Resolution *re*: President's Prolcamation *re*: Travancore-Cochin	3776–3854
Demands for Grants on Account—Travancore-Cochin	3853–61
Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill	3861–62
Daily Digest	3863–64

No. 33—*Saturday*, 31*st March*, 1956

	Columns
Arrest and conviction of a Member	3865
Motion for adjournment—	
Fast of Shri Balram Das Tandon	3866–70
Demands for Grants	3865–66, 3870–3957
Demand No. 92—Ministry of Rehabilitation	3870–3957
Demand No. 93—Expenditure on Displaced persons	3870–3957
Demand No. 94—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3871–3957
Demand No. 139—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3871–3957
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Forty-eighth Report	3957
Resolution *re*: Fixing a Target date for Prohibition	3957–81
Resolution *re*: Appointment of a Committee on Industrial and Commercial State Undertakings	3982–4010
Daily Digest	4011–12

No. 34—*Monday*, 2*nd April*, 1956

President's assent to Bills	4013
Petition *re*: Proceedings of Legislatures (Protection of publication) Bill	4013
Demands for Grants	4014–4144
Demand No. 92—Ministry of Rehabilitation	4014–94
Demand No. 93—Expenditure on Displsaced persons	4014–95
Demand No. 94—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation	4014–95
Demand No. 139—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation	4014–95
Demand No. 67—Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4095–4144
Demand No. 68—Multipurpose River Schemes	4096–4144
Demand No. 69—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4096–4144
Demand No. 134—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	4096–4144
Demand No. 135—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4096–4144
Daily Digest	4145–46

No. 35—*Tuesday*, 3*rd April*, 1956

Papers laid on the Table	4147
Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question	4147
Demands for Grants	4148–4262
Demand No. 67—Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4148–4247
Demand No. 68—Multipurpose River Schemes	4148–4248

	COLUMNS
Demand No. 69—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4148-4248
Demand No. 134—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	4148-4248
Demand No. 135—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4148-42 8
Demand No. 47—Ministry of Health	4249-62
Demand No. 48—Medical Services	4249-62
Demand No. 49—Public Health	4249-62
Demand No. 50—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health	4250-62
Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health	4250-62
Daily Digest	4263-64

No. 36—Wednesday, 4th April, 1956

Paper laid on the Table	4265
Petitions *re*: Report of States Reorganisation Commission.	4265
Demands for Grants	4265-4396
Demand No. 47—Ministry of Health	4265-4318
Demand No. 48—Medical Services	4265-4319
Demand No. 49—Public Health	4265-4319
Demand No. 50—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health	4265-4319
Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health	4265-4319
Demand No. 101—Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4320-96
Demand No. 102—Supplies	4320-96
Demand No. 103—Other Civil Works	4320-96
Demand No. 104—Stationery and Printing	4320-96
Demand No. 105—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4321-96
Demand No. 143—New Delhi Capital Outlay	4321-96
Demand No. 144—Capital Outlay on Buildings	4321-96
Demand No. 145—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4321-96
Daily Digest	4397-98

No. 37—Thursday, 5th April, 1956

Demands for Grants	4399-4534
Demand No. 101—Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4399-4417
Demand No. 102—Supplies	4399-4417
Demand No. 103—Other Civil Works	4399-4417
Demand No. 104—Stationery and Printing	4399-4417

	Columns
Demand No. 105—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4399–4417
Demand No. 143—New Delhi Capital Outlay	4399-4418
Demand No. 144—Capital Outlay on Buildings	4399–4418
Demand No. 145—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4399–4418
Demand No. 87—Ministry of Production	4421–4534
Demand No. 88—Salt	4421–4534
Demand No. 89—Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production	4421–4534
Demand No. 90—Government Collieries	4421–4534
Demand No. 91—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production	4422–4534
Demand No. 138—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production	4422–4534
Daily Digest	4535–36

No. 38—*Friday, 6th April,* 1956

Papers laid on the Table	4537–38
Estimates Committee—	
Twenty-fourth Report	4538
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill	4538–39
Delay in distribution of Annual Reports of Certain Ministries	4539–41
Demands for Grants	4541–4616
Demand No. 87—Ministry of Production	4541–53
Demand No. 88—Salt	4541–53
Demand No. 89—Other Organisation under the Ministry of Production	4541–54
Demand No. 90—Government Collieries	4541–54
Demand No. 91—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production	4541–54
Demand No. 138—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production	4541–54
Demand No. 78—Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4555–4616
Demand No. 79—Survey of India	4555–4616
Demand No. 80—Botanical Survey	4555–4616
Demand No. 81—Zoological Survey	4555–4616
Demand No. 82—Geological Survey	4556–4616
Demand No. 83—Mines	4556–4616
Demand No. 84—Scientific Research	4556–4616
Demand No. 85—Exploration of oil and natural gas	4556–4616
Demand No. 86—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4556–4616
Demand No. 137—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4557–4616
Child Sanyas Diksha Restraint Bill	4616

	Columns
Proceedings of Legislatures (Protection of Publication) Bill—	
Motions to consider and to refer to Select Committee . .	4616–59
Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Section 429)—	
Motion to consider	4689–72
Daily Digest	4673–76

No. 39—Monday, 9th April, 1956

Paper laid on the Table	4677
Delay in distribution of Annual Reports of certain Ministries .	4677–80
Demands for Grants	4680–4822
Demand No. 78—Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4680–4702
Demand No. 79—Survey of India	4680–4703
Demand No. 80—Botanical Survey	4680–4703
Demand No. 81—Zoological Survey	4680–4703
Demand No. 82—Geological Survey	4680–4703
Demand No. 83—Mines	4680–4703
Demand No. 84—Scientific Research	4680–4703
Demand No. 85—Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas . .	4680–4704
Demand No. 86—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research . . .	4680–4704
Demand No. 137—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4680–4704
Demand No. 42—Ministry of Food and Agriculture . . .	4705–4819
Demand No. 43—Forest	4705–4820
Demand No. 44—Agriculture	4705–4820
Demand No. 45—Civil Veterinary Services	4705–4820
Demand No. 46—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture . .	4705–4820
Demand No. 127—Capital Outlay on Forests	4706–4820
Demand No. 128—Purchases of Foodgrains	4706–4820
Demand No. 129—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	4706–4822
Daily Digest	4823–24

No. 40—Tuesday, 10th April, 1956

Demands for Grants	4825–4958
Demand No. 70—Ministry of Labour	4826–4933
Demand No. 71—Chief Inspector of Mines	4826–4934
Demand No. 72—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour	4826–4934
Demand No. 73—Employment Exchanges and Resettlement .	4826–4934
Demand No. 74—Civil Defence	4827–4934

	Columns
Demand No. 136—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of labour	4827–4934
Demand No. 51—Ministry of Home Affairs	4935–58
Demand No. 52—Cabinet	4935–58
Demand No. 53—Delhi	4935–58
Demand No. 54—Police	4936–58
Demand No. 55—Census	4936–58
Demand No. 56—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	4936–58
Demand No. 57—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4936–58
Demand No. 58—Kutch	4936–58
Demand No. 59—Manipur	4937–58
Demand No. 60—Tripura	4937–58
Demand No. 61—Relations with States	4937–58
Demand No. 62—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs	4937–58
Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	4937–58
Daily Digest	4959–60

No. 41—Wednesday, 11th April, 1956

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-ninth Report	4961
Demands for Grants	4961–5110
Demand No. 51—Ministry of Home Affairs	4961–5110
Demand No. 52—Cabinet	4961–5110
Demand No. 53—Delhi	4961–5110
Demand No. 54—Police	4961–5110
Demand No. 55—Census	4961–5110
Demand No. 56—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	4961–5110
Demand No. 57—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4961–5110
Demand No. 58—Kutch	4961–5110
Demand No. 59—Manipur	4961–5110
Demand No. 60—Tripura	4961–5110
Demand No. 61—Relations with States	4961–5110
Demand No. 62—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs	4961–5110
Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	4961–5110
Daily Digest	5111–12

No. 42—Thursday, 12th April, 1956

	Columns
Demands for Grants	5113–5232
Demand No. 51—Ministry of Home Affairs	5113–28
Demand No. 52—Cabinet	5113–29
Demand No. 53—Delhi	5113–29
Demand No. 54—Police	5113–29
Demand No. 55—Census	5113–29
Demand No. 56—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	5113–29
Demand No. 57—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5113–29
Demand No. 58—Kutch	5113–30
Demand No. 59—Manipur	5113–30
Demand No. 60—Tripura	5113–30
Demand No. 61—Relations with States	5113–30
Demand No. 62—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs	5113–30
Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	5113–31
Demand No. 66—Ministry of Iron and Steel	5132–94
Demand No. 133—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Iron and Steel	5132–94
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5194–5232
Demand No. 2—Industries	5195–5232
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5195–5232
Demand No. 4—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5195–5232
Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5195–5232
Papers laid on the Table	5182
Daily Digest	5233–34

No. 43—Saturday, 14th April, 1956

Correction of Answer to Short Notice Question	5235–37
Demands for Grants	5237–5303
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5237–5303
Demand No. 2—Industries	5237–5303
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5237–5303
Demand No. 4—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5237–5303
Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5237–5303
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Forty-ninth Report	5303–04

COLUMNS

Resolution *re*: Appointment of a Committee on Industrial and Commercial State Undertakings 5304–56

Resolution *re*: Nationalisation of Banks 5356

Daily Digest 5357–58

No. 44—Monday, 16th April, 1956

Motion for Adjournment—

Alleged Lathi Charge by Delhi Police. 5359–65

Business of the House 5365–66

President's Assent to Bill 5366

Life Insurance Corporation Bill 5366

Demands for Grants— 5366

Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry . . 5366–5498

Demand No. 2—Industries 5366–86

Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics . . 5366–86

Demand No. 4—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry . . . 5366–86

Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry 5366–86

Demand No. 17—Ministry of Education 5366–86

Demand No. 18—Archaeology 5387–5482

Demand No. 19—Other Scientific Departments . . . 5387–5483

Demand No. 20—Education 5387–5483

Demand No. 21—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education 5387–5483

Demand No. 118—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education . 5388–5483

Demand No. 26—Ministry of Finance 5388–5483

Demand No. 27—Customs 5484–98

Demand No. 28—Union Excise Duties 5484–98

Demand No. 29—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty 5484–98

Demand No. 30—Opium 5484–98

Demand No. 31—Stamps 5485–98

Demand No. 32—Payment to other Governments, Departments etc. on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries 5485–98

Demand No. 33—Audit 5485–98

Demand No. 34—Currency 5485–98

Demand No. 35—Mint 5485–98

Demand No. 36—Territorial and Political Pensions . . 5486–98

Demand No. 37—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions . 5486–98

Demand No. 38—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance 5486–98

	Columns
Demand No. 39—Grants-in-aid to States	5486–98
Demand No. 40—Miscellaneous Adjustments, between the Union and State Governments	5487–98
Demand No. 41—Pre-partition Payments	5487–98
Demand No. 120—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	5487–98
Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	5487–98
Demand No. 122—Capital Outlay on Mints	5487–98
Demand No. 123—Commuted Value of Pensions	5488–98
Demand No. 124—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	5488–98
Demand No. 125—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	5488–98
Demand No. 126—Loans and Advances by the Central Government	5488–98
Daily Digest	5499–5500

No. 45, Tuesday, 17th April, 1956

Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-second Report	5501
Correction of Answers to Starred Questions	5501–04
Demands for Grants	5504–5612
Demand No. 26—Ministry of Finance	5504–5603
Demand No. 27—Customs	5504–5603
Demand No. 28—Union Excise Duties	5504–5603
Demand No. 29—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty	5504–5603
Demand No. 30—Opium	5504–5604
Demand No. 31—Stamps	5504–5604
Demand No. 32—Payments to other Governments, Departments etc. on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries	5504–5604
Demand No. 33—Audit	5504–5604
Demand No. 34—Currency	5504–5604
Demand No. 35—Mint	5504–5604
Demand No. 36—Territorial and Political Pensions	5504–5604
Demand No. 37—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	5504–5605
Demand No. 38—Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance	5504–5605
Demand No. 39—Grants-in-aid to States	5504–5605
Demand No. 40—Miscellaneous Adjustments, between the Union and State Governments	5504–5605
Demand No. 41—Pre-partition Payments	5504–5605
Demand No. 120—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	5504–5605
Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	5504–5606

	Columns
Demand No. 122—Capital Outlay on Mints	5504–5606
Demand No. 123—Commuted Value of Pensions	5504–5606
Demand No. 124—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	5504–5606
Demand No. 125—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	5504–5607
Demand No. 126—Loans and Advances by the Central Government	5504–5607
Demand No. 63—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 64—Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 65—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 75—Ministry of Law	5607–10
Demand No. 76—Administration of Justice	5607–11
Demand No. 77—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law	5607–11
Demand No. 106—Department of Atomic Energy	5607–11
Demand No. 107—Atomic Energy Research	5607–11
Demand No. 146—Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	5607–11
Demand No. 108—Department of Parliamentary Affairs	5607–12
Demand No. 109—Lok Sabha	5607–12
Demand No. 110—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Lok Sabha	5607–12
Demand No. 111—Rajya Sabha	5607–12
Demand No. 112—Secretariat of the Vice President	5607–12
Finance Bill—	
Motion to consider	5612–20
Daily Digest	5621–22

GIPN—S. V—45 Lok Sabha/56—5-4-57—840.

Gazettes & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
Room No. [illegible]25
Block 'G'
Acc. No. 25559
11.3.2015

LOK SABHA

Monday, 16th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

11-30 A.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE BY DELHI POLICE

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Nand Lal Sharma :

> "The indiscriminate and brutal lathi charge indulged in by the Delhi Police on the slum dwellers of Pusa Road near Pusa Gate this afternoon (it was given on the 14th) resulting in about seven to eight deaths including women...."

Where did he get this information from? In the morning papers there were no deaths mentioned.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): One dealth.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking Shri Nand Lal Sharma.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar) : I got this report from eye-witnesses. Then I went to the spot myself to verify. I have got names of a few. One death is reported in the newspapers also.

Mr. Speaker: Did he see seven corpses?

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: They were all removed in the police vans. This is what the eye-witnesses told me.

Mr. Speaker : One death is reported in what papers?

Shri Nand Lal Sharma : In the *Pratap*, Delhi; *Times of India* also. Thirty-eight injured in Delhi clash—labourers resist demolition party—executive officer, Delhi Improvement Trust, local magistrate, one superintendent of police and about 15 policemen injured in clash

with about 300 labourers in Motinagar labour colony near Rajendranagar on Saturday—about 20 labourers including several women and children were also injured. I have seen a larger number.

Mr. Speaker: I want the hon. Member to point out that portion where death is referred to.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I do not find it here. But, I have read with my own eyes in another paper which I did not bring. It is an Urdu paper.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada) : It is true.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: It is said that the information is guardedly suppressed. So many I could name: Hando Shanker Lal. I saw her wounded. She was bewailing the misfortune of her son who was removed from the spot.

Mr. Speaker : I have heard him sufficiently. These squatters were sought to be removed. They refused and injured some police. In that melee some were injured on the other side. No death. It is said to have been reported in some other paper. Not seven or eight deaths. May I ask the hon. Minister....

Shri Nambiar: Can I submit, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: No. I will ask the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I was greatly perturbed when I saw a copy of this notice of adjournment motion which was sent to me and if that contained any truth in it, I would have expressed deep regret. But I have again to express regret though not for the incident that is supposed to have happened, but for the irresponsible way in which an hon. Member of the House, without any basis whatsoever, has made astounding statements. It is a matter which affects the dignity of the House. When allegations like this are made that six or seven persons were killed by the police, then, one should ordinarily be supposed to have made reasonable enquiries before giving notice of such a motion. It is, I think, in a way, a breach of privilege of the House.

Some Hon. Members: How ?

Pt. G. B. Pant : I am not making any motion for breach of privilege.

Shri Nambiar: How can it be ?

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is certainly a breach of privilege of the House. If a man says, whether, it be I or whether it be some one shaking fists, that six or seven persons were killed when not one fly has been killed, it is certainly a breach. The House expects that every Member here will make such statements as have a substratum of substance and truth even if there be some little exaggeration or mis-statement here and there because of ignorance. But, when the whole thing is lock, stock and barrel based on something which is altogether imaginary and fictitious, then, it becomes really difficult for the House to conduct any business. For, such notices of adjournment which are not based on facts can be given every day by every one. Because, if we are limited by facts, only such things can be put forward as arise out of facts. But, if motions are based on imagination, then, there can be no limit. Anything can come up.

As to the facts of this case, I am sure that there was no lathi charge and that there were no deaths.

Shri Nambiar *rose.*

Pandit G. B. Pant: If you so desire, I can stop because the hon. Member opposite seems to be restless.

Shri Nambiar : I visited the place yesterday. I saw people wounded. It is wrong to say that there was no lathi charge. It is absolutely incorrect. If a privilege motion can be moved for that statement, it is all the more adequate for a privilege motion on the hon. Minister, because there was a lathi charge. I saw women and children wounded. It is absolutely wrong to say so.

Shri Ramananda Das (Barrackpore): Because these people are excited and exploited by your party.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So far as lathi charge is concerned, the hon. Member is satisfied,—because he saw the place yesterday—that there was a lathi charge on the day before or some days earlier.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I have seen the wounded people with my own eyes.

Pandit G. B. Pant: He was prepared to accept that there was lathi charge because he visited the place yesterday. If every place that he visits is preceded by a lathi charge and that is the general rule, then, it may be assumed in this case too. But, it is not a fact so far as my information goes. The real facts of the case are simple.

Five acres of land near Pusa Road were allotted to the Lahore Hospital Society for the construction of a hospital about two years ago. The site was squatted upon by some people who needed some place for their own habitation. The place was allotted to the hospital. Various efforts were made since then to get it vacated. An alternative site was also proposed for the squatters. Ultimately we were told that they would voluntarily vacate the place on the 1st of April. That did not happen. Then, another date was fixed and it was said by some one on their behalf that by the 13th of April, they would vacate. Even the 13th passed and they did not vacate. Then, an attempt was made by the executive officer with the assistance of the police to get the place vacated. When the party went there they were brick-batted and injuries were inflicted on them and also on some constables. Then the police had to go back to bring some reinforcements. They arrested some people and the squatters then left the place. In the panic that followed some of them are reported to have fallen on uneven and rocky ground and to have received some simple injuries. That is the information. If any other person says that he saw something different, I would be prepared to accept his statement. If one says that he went to the place some hours after the incident, he is not an eye witness. I cannot disregard the information that has reached me because of a certain statement that is not based on what a man saw or what he himself witnessed, because no law and no sense of common reasoning permit such an assumption to be made. Well, then, a number of these members of the party including the executive officer, police officers and others were injured. Some of these people, too, received some injury I am told because they fell down when they moved out and ran away in panic when some persons were arrested. This is the whole of the story. No one died luckily and the injuries were not serious, except that a girl is said to have received some injuries who is still under observation. But about her too there is no danger to life. That is the report that I have got. I cannot say I know the facts personally, but I believe

what I have been told is correct. In any case there is no substance in the motion that has been notified and I am really sorry that such a motion should have been placed before the House which is not based on facts at all.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Will the Government institute any non-official enquiry?

Mr. Speaker: In adjournment motions, if the adjournment motion is admitted and time fixed, it is open to hon. Members to take part. It is not open to hon. Members to take part while it is still being considered whether the motion ought to be admitted or not. At that stage, only the hon. Member who has given notice is asked to explain certain facts for the Speaker to come to a conclusion whether he should give consent or not (*interruption*). I have heard him sufficiently.

The broad facts are these. Two years ago some plot of land measuring 5 acres was given by the authorities to a hospital. Some persons squatted upon that. They have been given repeated notices to quit. They did not do so. The police came.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): They were given alternative lands.

Mr. Speaker: They were given alternative lands also.

Shri Nambiar: Fifteen miles away.

Mr. Speaker: We are not going into details whether they are adequate or not. Let it be three miles or 300 miles away. Is it open for any hon. Member of Parliament seriously to say that if they have been asked to quit and they squatted, the police and the authorities must keep quiet and an adjournment motion censuring the Government is the proper method? I am really surprised.

Shri Nambiar: They have been staying there for 10 years.

Mr. Speaker: Ten years or 20 years, that does not matter.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): It is an interference....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will not allow any encouragement for lawlessness by any person, however important, including a Member of this Parliament. The Opposition can come and sit on this side at any time; it is their expectation. If perchance they occupy the Government seat, what will happen if their orders were to be flouted? It is un-understandable.

They were asked to vacate two years later, alternative provision has been made, still they are not going. We are not going into the details, but the authorities have to enforce order. They go there and they are pelted. The very paper which was referred to by the hon. Member who has given notice, refers to 15 police officers or policemen having been injured, and no more proof is necessary than this to show that the people utilised brick-bats as weapons, to terrorise the authorities who in the legitimate discharge of their duties went there to remove the squatters. Under the circumstances, even if there had been a lathi-charge, I am not going to allow this motion.

This is an exaggeration. I consider it is a breach of the privilege of this House for the simple reason that it is not open to any hon. Member to come with all sorts of exaggerated and deliberately false stories when it is open to him to go and make enquiries first-hand. It is not as if the scene is a thousand miles away. He can go. And what is the hurry? In the afternoon of the 14th just before 5 o'clock, when it was ten minutes to Five before the House was about to rise, the hon. Member rushed into my room with this notice of adjournment. He knew full well the adjournment motion could not be brought up before the House until today. Two more days were there and it would have been easy for him to go and make enquiries and come here and table the motion of adjournment. Seven deaths. What am I to say about this matter? In the circumstances I expect that hon. Members who want to censure the Government for an action that has been done by them will be more responsible than this. Instead of allowing exaggerated notions, they must satisfy themselves personally if it is possible, and if it is not possible they should produce some authority which can certainly persuade this House to come to a conclusion.

With these observations I am reluctantly forced to disallow this motion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehrue: May I just say one word? There may be a difference of opinion about the extent of some injury received, but there is a vital difference between life and death. It is not a question of exaggeration when you

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

say a man is dead when he is alive. It is something beyond the sphere of exaggeration. The main issue in this attempted motion for adjournment was this, that a positive statement is made that seven or eight persons died or were killed. I do submit that this is beyond any pale of exaggeration. It is something far more serious, as you yourself have been pleased to observe.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, I beg to announce that the States Reorganisation Bill will be introduced in this House some time this week. The Bill will be introduced as circulated to the States for opinion. Members of the House are also in possession of the Bill as circulated. It is proposed to make the motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee immediately after the passing of the Finance Bill. If the disposal of business till then conforms to the time allocation fixed for it, it is my anticipation that the motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee will be moved in the afternoon of Saturday, the 21st April.

After the adoption of this motion, Government will bring forward for reference to a Joint Committee a Bill to amend the Constitution of India consequent on the proposals contained in the States Reorganisation Bill. This Bill will also be introduced some time this week.

The precise time-schedule for the two Bills will be known to the House after the allocation of time in respect of them has been approved by it.

I would also like to mention that the House will take up the Hindu Succession Bill immediately after the disposal of these two Bills mentioned by me already.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): May I make a submission? When the Business Advisory Committee takes up this question, will it be in a position to lay down firm dates for the debates on the Bill as coming out of the Select Committee so that we can make arrangements for our outside engagements? Because, the whole thing goes on till the middle of June, we do not know when exactly the Select Committee will report and when the debate will commence. That will help us.

Mr. Speaker: I will invite the hon. Member also to the Business Advisory Committee.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I have to inform the House that the Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session was assented to by the President on the 6th April 1956.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to move :

> "That the time appointed for the sentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the nationalisation of life insurance business in India by transferring all such business to a Corporation established for the purpose and to provide for the regulation and control of the business of the Corporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be extended up to the 30th April, 1956."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the nationalisation of life insurance business in India by transferring all such business to a Corporation established for the purpose and to provide for the regulation and control of the business of the Corporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be extended up to the 30th April, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Demands in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I shall call upon the Minister of Commerce and Industry to reply.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I have participated in

* Moved with the recomendation of the President.

four budget discussions in regard to this Ministry's Demands and this is my fifth and the last before this House.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam) : No, no.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Last before this House. We have given an account of what has been done and what has been achieved during these four years in our reports that were placed before the House. I must say that I was gratified with the reception that these Demands had at the hands of the House and while perhaps many new points had not emerged in the discussion, the level of the debate was very high and extremely helpful.

The index of industrial production with 1946 as the base year stood at 105 before the First Plan began, and rose to 117 in 1951, and thereafter progressively to 161 in 1955. But recently, with a view to include a larger number of commodities, the base year has been changed to 1951. It is certainly a more realistic base. On this base, the revised figures for the different years are 103·6 for 1952, and 122·3 for 1955, showing an increase of roughly about 22 per cent in five years.

In regard to the new items which we have manufactured in this country, the list that we have placed before this House is not altogether unimpressive. Some of these items are acetate rayons, staple fibre, newsprint, sheet glass, some important heavy chemicals like calcium carbide, hydrogen peroxide, ammonium chloride, antibiotics like penicillin and chloramphenical, important insecticides like DDT and benzene hexachloride, a number of dyes, sugar mills and tea processing machinery, a number of items of textile machinery like automatic looms and carding engines, vehicular diesel engines, typewriters and various automobile components.

During the First Plan period, the annual turnover of diverse types of industrial machinery in India rose from about Rs. 3 crores per year in 1950, to over Rs. 23 crores in 1955, while the import of such machinery from abroad ranged between Rs. 72 to Rs. 80 crores per year on an average.

The Second Plan envisages an investment in the public sector of about Rs. 710 crores on major industrial and mineral development, and about Rs. 200 crores on village and small-scale industries, together with an investment in the private sector now assessed to be Rs. 620 crores. Considering that in the First Plan period only about Rs. 60 crores was envisaged in the public sector, and about Rs. 340 crores in the private sector, the targets for the Second Plan certainly do look impressive.

In the context of our physical needs, the appropriations that we have made for the Second Plan might appear woefully deficient, both as a means of raising the standard of living of the people, and as a major factor in providing employment opportunities. But those are primarily the kinds of criticism made by people in this country. Such criticism is sometimes misguided, and sometimes misleading. But the reaction of people outside is somewhat different. In fact, it is totally the opposite. Such reactions can be summed up in a few sentences. I find an echo of these reactions in a book written by Professor Arthur Lewis, entitled *The Theory of Economic Growth.* I am quoting from that book :

> "The rate of economic growth can be too high for the health of society."

And the author goes on to say:

> "Societies are not necessarily wise to choose to speed up the rate of growth above its current level. If they do, they will enjoy substantial benefits, but they may also incur substantial costs, in social and/or in spiritual terms, and whether the potential gains exceed the potential losses must be assessed separately in each situation, as best as we may. It is because economic growth has both its gains and its losses, that we are all, almost without exception, ambivalent in our attitude towards economic growth."

Speaking for myself, with the little knowledge that I possess about planning in other countries, I would not commit this country, if I have any say about it, to a type of planning which, while it may seem to meet our immediate needs and aspirations, would in actual fact be impossible of achievement. It does no good to flatter ourselves that we can do something more than what is actually possible. It would, in my view, be equally undesirable to undertake an expansion for which we may have to pay a price that is too high in terms of social, and may I also say, spiritual costs.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

It is important to assess our physical needs correctly. We must naturally aspire to satisfy them, but if planning has any meaning, we must measure our aspirations against two yard-sticks, firstly our financial resources both present and those likely to come into being in the Plan period, and secondly, our physical resources especially in terms of personnel.

From that point of view, what we call planning is the result of a compromise after applying all these tests. While the finding of personnel and finances for fulfilling the demand for the manufacture of consumer goods would not present the same problems as it would in the case of the producer goods industries, the future development of the economy depends primarily on the improvement in the producer goods industries. A dichotomy is therefore permissible between consumer goods industries and producer goods industries, and a different type of approach is possible in regard to planning for each type. While a relative flexibility can be maintained in regard to the targets for consumer goods, which should be treated as the minimum levels of production to be attained rather than the ceilings, some rigidity in regard to targets for producer goods industries is vital in order to achieve our objectives.

The main risk that is inherent in any planning for rapid industrialisation is primarily that of inflation. This risk is somewhat accentuated in our Plan because of a large amount of deficit financing, that must necessarily be resorted to in order to make the Plan a success.

The significant achievement during the second half of the First Plan was the reduction in index of wholesale prices for industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, as well as the general index, as compared to the levels in the first half of the Plan period. This is supplemented to a very large extent by the avoidance of any diminution in our foreign exchange resources, which, it was originally assumed, would result in an adverse balance of payments during the Plan period of about Rs. 200 crores. In actual fact, our balances have recorded a steady, though a moderate, rise during the last four years. It is in fact somewhat flattering for us to look into the chart that has been given in the Reserve Bank of India's Bulletin of March 1956. I would draw the attention of hon. Members to a coloured chart there which gives the course or the graph of foreign exchange reserves during the Plan period, and I think it is certainly something which is heartening.

But this result may not be obtained during the Second Plan period. Indications are not wanting, notwithstanding, the oft-repeated statements on the floor of the House, by several hon. Members to the contrary, that purchasing power is rising, and there is a demand in regard to consumption goods, which is also rising. In fact, the cumulative effect of the general rise in the level of purchasing power that occurred over the First Plan period is to be seen just now. I am therefore grateful to two hon. Members who spoke on this, Shri Bansal and Shri G. D. Somani, who had pin-pointed particular aspects of shortages that might occur, and the particular aspects of inflation that might show their heads, by a rise in prices and shortages in the supply of consumer goods.

It would therefore be wrong to assume the figures of industrial production in different fields included in the Draft Outline of the Second Five Year Plan as ceilings. They are targets that have to be achieved anyhow. It is my own belief that the targets in regard to consumer goods are well below what would be our needs, as the Plan progresses. That is why I emphasised the need for regarding the targets in the Draft Outline of the Second Five Year Plan of the levels of production to be obtained to be the mimimum rather than the ceiling.

12 NOON

Closely allied with this problem is another risk in rapid industrialisation, namely, lack of adequate foreign exchange resources. Even as it is, we have envisaged a big gap of nearly Rs. 1,000 crores in our foreign exchange commitments during the Second Plan period. In arriving at this figure of Rs. 1,000 crores, we have not made any large allowance for import of consumer goods which we normally assume, would be manufactured in the country. The assessment of this figure also is dependent on the management of imports and exports which is the main responsibility of this Ministry. While no credit has been taken for any appreciable increase in exports, we do in fact expect some physical increase in our exports. It would, therefore, be a sad state of affairs if, in order to counter inflation, we had to draw heavily on our foreign exchange resources by way of import of consumer goods.

Economists who speak about the desirability of curtailing conspicuous consumption do not always realise that there is public reaction to any shortages in what might be called essential and quasi-essential goods. Hon. Members here have asked several questions about shortages in cement and shortages in steel. I would like the economists who advise about conspicuous consumption to reconcile this insistent demand for provision of supplies of steel and cement as against any efforts that we might undertake in regard to curtailing conspicuous consumption. Oftentimes conspicuous consumption also results in the building of big houses and big offices too.

I would, therefore, urge that it should be borne in mind that we cannot afford to get caught badly with supplies being short, as we have been in the case of steel and cement and a few other articles of consumption.

I would like to say in this connection, that in regard to cement shortages we are trying to import cement. We are also trying to see that the prices that we pay for such imported cement are the lowest that is possible. But even so, the cost of imported cement will be considerably higher than the cost of cement manufactured in the country. The target for cement production has got to be considerably stepped up. The main bottleneck in this connection is the inability of the railway transport to handle any increase in the production of cement, as it affects the transport capacity of raw materials needed and the manufactured articles.

In the case of steel, we are planning somewhat boldly in regard to our future consumption. Our estimates are that during the Plan period, we would have to import a minimum of 7 million tons of steel. The tempo of import might drop after the beginning of 1959 when the Tatas' expansion gets under way. Our imports during 1954 have been 387,000 tons. In 1955, the imports were 899,000 tons and for 1956, we have already placed orders for imports on government account to the extent of 900,000 tons. We expect to add another 300,000 to 500,000 tons for shipment before December 1956. We also expect about 500,000 tons to arrive on private account during 1956—which will not be subsidised. So that expected arrivals, as at present estimated, are in the region of 1·8 to 1·9 million tons during 1956, along with an internal production which would probably be of the order of 1·3 million tons. This I am afraid, will barely meet our minimum demands of steel.

It will probably interest the House to know that at a meeting recently held in Bombay, it was estimated that within a couple of months, arrival of steel at that port alone would be about 2,000 tons a day while the transport facilities available in that port are in the region of 800 tons a day. I do not want to dwell on what really is the responsibility of the Railway Ministry, a responsibility which is ably handled by my hon. colleague, Shri L. B. Shastri.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): But he does not get the allotment.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : That is where I am really entrenching on his field. But I cannot help feeling that there is an impression generally prevalent that we would not have a very rapid industrialisation and also a rise in the general standard of living without an adequate expansion of transport. Indications of what obtains in the Bombay port should reveal the gap that exists between the transport capacity and the demand, and I think we can say fairly safely that our present capacity will only meet half the demand. It is futile to think of industrial production rising without a compensatory increase in our haulage capacity.

A point was made when the Iron and Steel Ministry's Demands for Grants were discussed as to whether there were arrangements to carry the excess load that would be thrown upon the ports and railways by the expansion of the steel plants. I am happy to say that thanks to the co-operation that I have got from the Ministry of Railways and Transport we have provided for this contingency. But the totality of our plan for industrialisation and our plans to keep inflation down by supplying consumer goods to the extent that it is necessary, would throw a terrific responsibility on the Ministry of Railways and Transport. We cannot afford to shut our eyes to these problems which are grim realities. With the expansion of industry, we have, whether we want it or not, to undertake a simultaneous expansion of the transport system in order to meet the demands of industry.

Shri A. M. Thomas, when speaking on these Demands, referred to the need for a master plan for industries. He also stressed the desirability of extending the period of the plan for industries.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

I am more or less taking him at his word and I am trying to meet the call that he has made.

On the question of what are called heavy industries, I would like to revert to what I have said at the time when we discussed the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Iron and Steel, namely, that it would be necessary for us to have some kind of perspective planning. If we are to manufacture a large part of the machinery that we need for progressive industrialisation, it can only be done over a period of years. Five years is too short for that purpose. Particularly, in the case of the machine building industry, the technique can be learnt only by practical experience, and before Indian technicians can develop the ability to be able to design most of the machines that we need, they will have to gain that experience through erecting machinery, through getting them working, through designing machinery for minor expansions and so on over a period which could not be anything less than ten years. I am saying this advisedly because it is my view that we can plan for the heavy machinery industry only over a period of ten years and any plan that we have for a lesser period would just take us almost to the time when the problem would emerge in all its various aspects, without our being in a position to deal with them. We have to fix our targets for steel production over a ten-year period dovetailing every expansion to the completion of the previous projects. We have to do the same thing with regard to the heavy machine building industry. It is my hope that this thesis would be acceptable to the Planning Commission, and that we would be able to draw up a plan for heavy machine buildings over a ten-year period.

The House had some idea of what we are doing in regard to some of the schemes that we are undertaking not only for an absolute increase in production in this field but also for filling up the gaps in the existing industrial structure. A large part of the work of the National Industrial Development Corporation would be directed towards filling up these gaps. The House will be interested to know that we have about 12 Committees now functioning on problems connected with big industries. The Machine Tool Committee, the Earth-Moving Equipment Committee and the Aluminium Committee are some of the more important. We have also got several teams from abroad working on specific schemes. Some of them have completed their investigation and are about to submit their reports. Others are still working on these projects. There are 8 of them dealing with various articles of importance like dyes, dyes intermediates, paper pulp, general engineering, pharmaceauticals, etc. There may be many more of them coming into being before long. These Committees are not of the kind whose work comes to an end with a report which is sometimes loud, sometimes feeble. They consist of practical men and experts engaged in preparing concrete blue-prints, and translating plans into programmes and aspirations into realities.

It is, in this connection, that I welcome the remarks of my hon. friend Shri Bansal in regard to the position of the Development Wing and that of the Industrial Advisers, and, particularly his remarks about the work of the Chief Industrial Adviser. I know he is overworked. But, unfortunately, there can only be one Chief Industrial Adviser. If we have more than one Chief, then, nobody would be Chief. But, the number of Industrial Advisers could be increased and we are taking steps to get financial sanction for this purpose, which, of course, is not ordinarily easy. However, it is easier to get financial sanction than to get the personnel with the requisite qualifications. We have been aware of the fact that, in all these big plans for industrialisation, the Development Wing of the Government of India has to shoulder practically all the technical responsibility for their implementation. Efforts to expand the Development Wing are going on but it is difficult to obtain personnel at the salaries which we offer. I certainly feel that it is false economy and it is, indeed, false socialism to try to expand the public sector and reduce the attractiveness of public service.

Hon. Members spoke about the public and private sectors. Some cautioned me against the risks of altogether neglecting the private sector. Others emphasised the need for a rapid development of the public sector. In this context, the discussion that has taken place in this House on Saturday last on a resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Somani, is, perhaps, relevant. I cannot but, however, admit that the discussions have not, in any sense, cleared the atmosphere. It was an example of the use of long-range artillery from two opposite directions and its effects, if any,

could only be similar to the effects of long-range artillery, namely, destruction at random. It was not a battle in regard to the determination of the ends in which, broadly speaking and happily, there is, in this country, a certain amount of identity of views. Such controversies as there are, are mere exhibitions of a randomness about the determination of the means to achieve those ends. Thus, Shri Somani warned us against State trading because on one occasion State trading has resulted in a loss. Would he carry his views to the logical conclusion and advise us against private trading because sometimes private trading results in loss? If the State embarks on industrial and commercial ventures, it would be wrong to expect, it would be futile to anticipate that it will always make a profit and never make a loss. It is by our mistakes that we often profit. It should be appreciated not only by the critics of State enterprise but even more by its friends.

I would, in this connection, congratulate my young friend, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, on the cogent and sensible speech that she made. What impressed me most in her speech was the certain desire to protest against witch-hunting. It is an indication of a healthy mind. The young are always prone to sponsor lost causes. I remember the days when I had done so myself. (*Interruption.*) I admit that all witch-hunting is irrational. Conscious maximisation of any objective takes out of it its rational as well as its ethical content. I have no desire to enter into the relative merits and demerits of the public and the private sectors nor would I maintain that the private sector is by itself very efficient. Private sector where it has been successful has achieved that success because of the individual entrepreneurial effort behind it and not because of the organizational ability of the private sector. Private enterprise cannot claim to have built up an efficient managerial cadre so that organizationally it can claim to be showy. The public sector has yet to make a beginning. What remains in the public sector, as it is today, is not very impressive, if one takes away the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs. In the public sector we are seeking to replace entrepreneurial effort by organizational structure. It may be that we have not succeeded in this to any extent yet, but we hope to be able to build up a managerial cadre in course of time, which, once it is built up, would, perhaps, prove relatively organizationally more efficient than what obtains in the private sector notwithstanding the individual ability of some of the entrepreneurs in this sector. All this takes time. At the moment, neither sector has anything to boast of in regard to its achievements on the basis of organizational strength. That takes me to my main objective in referring to these discussions, namely, the increasing need to build up a managerial cadre with incentives that are adequate for the purpose of building up of an efficient cadre. If the public sector is to develop the unconscious resentment that many of us have against the official class will have to go, because the class that will manage the public sector will be a managerial class. We can make it efficient and we can also make it fit into a pattern of society that we want to build up, namely, that which would provide ample opportunities for any person to play his part in contributing to the building up of the economy of the country, no matter from whatever strata of society he comes. But, a mere resolution for an Industrial Service or a promise from a Government spokesman that such a service will be constituted before long, all these, are not going to achieve the desired end. The Government and its masters, this House, and the public must understand that certain psychological factors have to be provided for in the building up of the managerial cadre without which the development of the public sector would be impossible.

I cannot help referring in this connection to the remarks that fell from my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, in regard to the danger of building up monolithic State organisations. Government have accepted as a goal the bringing into being of a socialist economy. The term itself has various connotations. An economy in which the State owns practically all the major means of production would be a socialist economy, in the strict sense of the term. But, will it also be a democratic socialist economy is the question. It is quite possible to build up a socialist economy which is efficient but it is not quite so easily possible to build up an economy which is also democratic at the same time. How much of democracy does this House want in the functioning of the country's economic system and what are the checks and balances that it is willing to provide against the creation of a non-democratic socialist economy in which all economic needs are transpersonal? The answer is yet to come. It will take

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

a long time for us to find an adequate answer. It is also significant that many who favour the creation of a strong State sector are against the imposition of controls over distribution of consumer goods. Even more significant is the attack on the growth of scale and its attributes which go with economic growth. How could a democratic socialist economy with a powerful public sector come into being without economic growth. Assuming that this difficulty is got over, if we keep in mind the fact that our socialism is of the democratic socialist variety, we should then be constantly striving against allowing the economy to be side-tracked into a type of socialism which could be grimly efficient but devoid of those values which go with the democratic concept.

The fascination which experiments in the direction of helping the small-scale industries to grow, exercise, on a person's mind is because of the social values that go with these experiments. The small industrialist in his own manager; sometimes also he is an exploiter. But, the more is he his own manager the less he is an exploiter. Hon. Members have spoken about small-scale industries, the problems of the small-scale industries, about going to meet the small-scale industrialist rather than waiting for him to come to the Government and so on. I have a great deal of sympathy with what has been said by them. But, if the House will forgive my saying so, I am afraid that people speak about small-scale industries knowing very little about them. We, ourselves, did not know much about them until we got into the field. It would be easy to make a beginning with the development of small-scale industries if there is a tradition—an industrial tradition —behind the people whom we want to build up such industries. What we now see in the Punjab in this connection has both a portent and a lesson. I was to have gone to Punjab to visit the industrial area, three weeks back, but I could not go. The Secretary of my Ministry went and he brought to me an account of what is happening, the kind of individual effort of people working almost from scratch, without, so to say, any capital. A man coming from Rawalpindi —or rather two—with only about Rs. 20 with them have now been able, over a period of years, to build up an industry which has now an equipment worth Rs. 25,000 in machinery alone. They employ about 14 people and their annual production exceeds Rs. 75,000. Such instances can be multiplied and there are many in Punjab. The background behind it all is that the people concerned have a flair for making machinery and for operating such machinery. The bulk of the machinery they use are made near about in Batala. While technical knowledge is lacking in a number of cases, there is skill and even more than that, there is enthusiasm. In this connection, the work that is being done by the infant organisation the Small-Scale Industries Organisation attached to this Ministry, is something which is a pointer for the future as well as something about which we can have some satisfaction that we are proceeding on the right lines. The number of industrial units visited by officers of the Small-Scale Industries Section in the month of March was 1,033; the number of parties to whom assistance was given by way of technical advice was 526; and the number of parties advised about the starting of new industries was 23. This indicates the way in which we ought to proceed. My colleague, Shri Kanungo, spoke at length on this subject, but I would like to say that we propose to persevere in these methods and to extend the area of the service of the Technical Service Institutes and of the hire-purchase facilities of the National Small-Industries Corporation. Propaganda is being done for the use of better equipment by the mobile vans, but I must warn the House that it will take three years before you can see any visible results.

It is the same way in the case of handlooms as it is in the case of small-scale industries. We have to depend for the furtherance of our objectives on the State organisations. The Central organisation in regard to the handloom is only 150 strong. I have no desire to spend more of the money available to me for developing handloom industry on the Central organisation. I find it very difficult to make the States to absorb all the grants that I make. Over a period of three years, the States handloom organisations have spent half of what has been allotted, about Rs. 5 crores and odd out of about Rs. 10 crores and odd which we have given to them. We have to learn from our mistakes in regard to the handlooms and see that we do not repeat them in the case of the small-scale industries. While we still use the State organisations to a large extent, we are endeavouring to build up a technical and supervisory organisation of our own.

The slogan for the future with regard to the small-scale industries is:

more industrial estates; more technical service institutes; more of help to the small man. And we are trying to supplement it by taking in hand the question of supply of raw materials. I have spoken to you about the imports of iron and steel. I propose to allocate a portion of these to the small-scale industries. I recognise that small-scale industries cannot thrive with the present price charged for iron and steel with the place extra for freight as was pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. I would like to remedy the situation, but I can only do so by apportioning the increased cost over the entire lot of users and I do not know how people will react to it. We are also trying to get some imports of pig iron for meeting the needs of the foundry industry.

My hon. friend, Shri Bansal, spoke something about location of industries. He said something about officials in the Ministry indicating to prospective applicants for licences their own preferences, that is, preferences of the officials for particular localities. I most emphatically deny any charge, open or overt, of any partiality shown by any member of my staff for any particular area. It is true that we have a broad picture of how and where we want industries to grow and in coming to a decision on this matter, various facts in regard to the location of industries are taken into account. We have had a survey in regard to the location of about 12 industries. I have got a list before me, but I do not propose to tire the House by reading it. But the decision in regard to the ultimate location of particular industries in particular areas is mine. If hon. Members want to accuse me of partiality, I am quite prepared to accept the charge and face it. But I am not prepared to accept the charge that my officers are doing something which is detrimental to the economy of the country. If my hon. friend, Shri Bansal, will give more details, I shall examine it; but he will have to justify this charge. Hon. Members will have to note that in this matter of location of industries, claims and counter-claims are made by all the States in India. If I have to concede all the demands made by all the States, the apportionment that the Plan will have to make for industrialisation, which is now in the region of Rs. 1,300 crores, will have to be multiplied by three, and it will be somewhere in the region of Rs. 4,000 crores. Even then, one cannot be sure if any of those industries can be started because the difficulty of materials, personnel and technical know-how is there.

The second factor is that a desire to industrialise by a particular State is not always balanced by the knowledge of the economics of the industry that is sought to be sponsored. Any capitalist can go and tell the Industries Minister of a State that he would like to put up a big factory. The fascination of bigness is a thing to which we all succumb. But I think the Central Government is in a better position to decide this matter. My friend Shri Bansal, in his unique position as Secretary-General of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, is bound to receive a number of grievances. But before giving credence to any such catalogue of grievances, even though those grievances may come from his masters, he could have checked up those grievances with us to find out whether there is any basis of reality. I am convinced that I cannot satisfy all claims. Most States are displeased with this Ministry in regard to our pattern of location of industries in the States. Obviously, if that is so, I could not have favoured any particular State.

There are one or two specific matters raised by my friend, Shri Bansal. He raised the question of shipping. What I have said in regard to industrial development applies to shipping as well. But if my hon. friend, Shri Alagesan, will forgive me, I would like to give the House some further details to those already furnished to the House. 9½ million tons of goods were imported into India in 1954. In the same year, 9½ million tons were exported. It is estimated that about 3,000 vessels have been engaged in carrying 18 million tons of goods from and to Indian ports. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the total shipping tonnage under the Indian Flag was of the order of 390,000 tons. It is estimated at the end of the First Plan period, the total Indian shipping tonnage would have touched the 600,000 tons mark. The Second Plan provides for an increase of shipping tonnage by another 300,000 tons, bringing the total to about 900,000 tons. May I say that it is far short of our needs? We shall require almost immediately, within the next two years, at least 50 ships on Government account for carrying cargo for which we are making commitments. Shipping freights have been steadily on the increase. For some commodities the freights have almost doubled over the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

last two years. The increase in freight is having a cramping effect on the development of our exports and is helping to increase the cost of our imports. Apart from the question of freights, there is also the question of shipping opportunities. My friend, Shri Bansal, raised this question. These shipping services, as at present organised, are designed to cater to the requirements of the old pattern of trade, for hon. Members might bear in mind that our goods are being shut out. These do not furnish adequate facilities for development of trade with our Asian and African neighbours.

Difficulties are also being experienced in arranging imports of steel and cement. We have bought substantial quantities of steel on f.o.b. basis in Germany and the latest reports indicate that Conference Liners will find it very difficult to carry this steel to Indian ports. Steel is a low-freighted cargo, and is to be balanced by a high-freighted cargo—more bulk and less weight. A beginning has been made by entering into an arrangement with the Soviet Union for augmenting shipping facilities at reasonable freight rates. The Transport Ministry is also helping to enter into an agreement with the Polish Government. But, it must be recognised by this House that our shipping tonnage, certainly on the Government side and to some extent also on the private side, must be substantially increased if we are going to see that our hopes in regard to foreign trade materialise.

My hon. friend, Shri Karmarkar dealt with the queries raised about the State Trading Corporation.... (*Interruptions*) (*An Hon. Member* : Colleague). Yes. The Second Five Year Plan, as I have said in regard to shipping, envisage a very big expansion in our foreign trade. The arithmetic is simple. We are assuming a gap of a thousand crores in our foreign exchange. It means we are going to import a thousand crores more than what we are going to import normally and we must, to some extent, balance these imports with exports. That is what we are striving to do by these bilateral arrangements. So the arithmetic is fairly simple. We must have a substantial increase in our foreign trade.

It seems to us, therefore, that the unco-ordinated efforts of the private sector would not be adequate to fulfil our expectations in this regard and needs to be supplemented. At the present moment, my idea is essentially supplementing our needs—not replacing our needs by making the State Trading Corporation take up the work that is being done already. That is why, Government has decided to set up a State Trading Corporation. The work in this connection, as my colleague mentioned the other day, is nearing completion. To begin with, we are starting with this 100,000 tons of cement and 100,000 tons of steel from East European countries which are balanced with a certain amount of export of iron ore from this country.

My hon. friend, Shri Bansal, mentioned about trade commissioners. I think that it is a matter which we have to consider seriously—the question of development of the quality of the trade service that we give. Advantage was taken of the opportunity which the External Affairs Ministry created by inviting our Ambassadors and High Commissioners in Asia and Africa to a meeting. We have discussed the whole matter with them. I must say that I had a very frank appraisal of the Government of India's shortcomings from them. We know that the gap that is to be filled is very big. The point, that was mentioned by Shri Bansal, in regard to remuneration paid to the people is certainly a vital matter in this connection. We shall try and endeavour, to the best of our ability and to the extent that our financial resources will permit, to increase the number of officers for representing our trade interests and for furthering our trade in the countries nearabout. This will become all the more necessary because Government itself is entering the trading field.

One or two matters were mentioned by Shri Somani—he is not here. He said something about cotton supply and there being a ceiling for imports of cotton. I am told that there is no such ceiling. No official notification was issued. The Pressman thought that there would be a ceiling. He just picked out the ceiling imposed last year and put it out as being authentic.

Shri Somani said something about jute industry. I am afraid that I would not be able to agree with him. Jute industry is not in a bad shape. There are, undoubtedly, certain fluctuations in the price of raw jute. Certain people were holding the stocks as they expected a rise in demand as soon as there was unceiling of certain limits and they naturally wanted to benefit by speculation.

Shri Sodhia referred to the question of cost accounting in Tariff Commission's enquiries. I had the matter examined and I think the Tariff Commission's cost accounting is not only correct but also what it ought to be. If he will enlighten us further, I am prepared to take it up.

An hon. Member from Karnataka or Andhra—or somewhere in between—complained about this Ministry giving him a number of false facts. Of course, the hon. Member who has thirty years of political experience, is entitled to say that the Government is giving him correct or false information. Apparently, he has a jaundiced eye and says that all information is false. I must say that our textile policy is a consistent policy. We are operating under certain severe limitations. I have mentioned that these limitations may affect our future position of cloth supply. It is a matter which is being examined by the Government. Maybe; my hon. friend is affected somewhere. But hard cases do not make bad law nor do they make the Ministry's officers liars. I agree with my hon. friend that, even though he has thirty years' political experience, he has had just a few years' experience of the assemblies. Therefore, I do not propose to take him very seriously, except to mention that that particular friend of his, for whom he has been putting out such indefatigable effort—not merely putting questions but interviewing Ministers and writing letters to the Textile Commissioners—has had a licence granted to him for working these powerlooms for non-cotton varieties of yarn. I am quite prepared to place on the Table of the House the complete correspondence that passed between my Ministry and the hon. Member.

That, practically, brings me to the end of my story. Before I close I would like to hark back on the question of our economic philosophy. I have been reading recently a note written with great modesty and even greater restraint, by a visiting economist who has remarked that the Indians, he has met, are beset with doubts and even with cynicism with regard to India's economic policy. Apparently, he has not met that class of people, who to use his own words, have an undying conviction of the rightness of their particular brand of economics which they sport.

It is, however, true that we have not yet evolved an economic philosophy of our own and such as exists is necessarily ambivalent. We have perhaps no clear idea of the entire picture of the economic future that we desire this country to have. We are apt to think in compartments without any attempt at synthesising the conflicts that thinking in compartments necessarily engenders. We desire to succeed as advanced nations have succeeded in the economic sphere, like the USA and the USSR. But, while these countries are politically administered under—what might be called—almost a rigid system of principles, their economics and their policies in regard to economics do change frequently. We have seen the remarkable rate of progress in the economic field in West Germany following the liberal economic policies of its Economic Minister, Ludwig Erhardt. We have also seen the progress that is being made in the democratic socialist administrations in Norway and Sweden. Have these examples any significance for us?

For many of our questions, there may be no clear-cut answers. Economics does not solve problems in the abstract. As a science, if it is a scienec at all, it is essentially pragmatic. We cannot borrow wholesale from the examples of other countries because ours are essentially our own and, in some sense, unique—an enormous population with no outlet for it, the enormous magnitude of our unemployment, the shortage of land, machines and materials and certainly technical personnel. These cannot be solved by any single set of solutions. Even in the functioning of Government, which is an organised unit our tendencies show that we are thinking of this and that; we have no synthesis in our economic philosophy. Many of the actions which we take, are dictated by the narrow considerations of solving single sets of problems, as they present themselves to us from time to time. Therefore, there is great need to synthesise our aims and objectives or policies and, last but not the least, our thinking and actions, I have referred to the inextricable connection between transport—railways, road transport and shipping—and industrialisation, and to the problem of supplying the people with goods and services which they badly need and which they should not be denied if raising the standard of living is our main objective. And, while I am a firm believer that physical controls are an essential part of economic planning, we cannot in peace time planning ask our people, whose living standards

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

are notoriously low, to postpone consumption for an indefinite period of time. How could all these factors be divorced from our fiscal policy, our monetary policy, our policy in regard to investments and our policies in regard to other matters of an administrative character which have a bearing on all these matters. If we undertake reform in any part of these tasks at one time without thinking of its effect on economic structure as a whole, our work becomes amaturish and perfunctory. I recently came across a note produced by a Junior Statistical Officer in the Planning Commission, who has taken pains to show that we have no serious steel shortages and our needs of imports during the Plan period would be in the region of 3 million tons, and the note passes round as if it were a document of great importance.

As I have said at the outset, this is my last Budget speech that I make before this House (*Interruption*). I make bold to make an earnest plea for an injection of a large dose of realism in our economic thinking in the shaping of our economic policy, and a larger and more sincere effort at synthesis. In one sense we are poised almost on the edge of a precipice. We have to take a decision. If we choose the right set of principles and traverse in the right path, we can, I have no doubt, become an economically prosperous nation in about ten years. If we make a wrong decision and proceed in a haphazard manner, as we are so often inclined to, my only prayer would be: God help us.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof: Demands Nos. 1, 2 , 3, 4, and 113."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,90,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 3—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,36,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 4—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,53,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for

Grants Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 118 relating to the Ministry of Education. As the House is aware, 4 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions, which they propose to move, at the Table, within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes, if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

DEMAND NO. 17—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 18—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Archaeology' ".

DEMAND NO. 19—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the cum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 20—EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,60,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education' ".

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tirupur): Mr. Speaker, in the last few years the Education Ministry has considerably expanded. We must give credit to the great and good work that has been done by this Ministry in various directions, though, I hope, I will have a chance to say a few words about things that have not been done properly.

Some of the things which they have attended to, which are new and which are really great and pioneering, are these. Youth Welfare was something which we did not hear of in the past years. This is a new aspect of education which the present Ministry of Education has taken up and, with considerable success, though much has to be done in the future. In this matter of Youth Welfare, youth is represented by the youth in the schools and colleges, according to the Ministry of Education. A large number of youths in the country are not covered by the youths in the schools and colleges. I hope, in future, greater attention will be paid to this aspect of the question.

Technical education is one subject to which considerable attention has been given in the last few years. A large number of institutions have come up

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar]

with the aid of the central Education Ministry.

Then, an attempt has been made to reorganise secondary education and multi-purpose schools have been started throughout the country, though not upto the target which we would like to aim at. An attempt has also been made to provide rural higher education, though it has yet to be shaped in the future. Education of the handicapped has also been taken up.

Another thing of importance is the provision of scholarships to poor students and students from Backward Classes in the country, which has been of considerable help to them, has grown tremendously from about Rs. 5 lakhs some years back to Rs. 1·5 crores every year in the Second Five Year Plan.

These are all achievements of which anybody can be proud. But, there cannot be any talk about this Education Ministry without a 'but', because the targets we aim at are so high and the things we are doing are so poor.

In this connection I come to a statement made in the Second Five Year Plan, on page 11, which, to me, seems quite an impossible thing. They have said on page 11:

> "High priority has been given to expansion of training facilities for technical personnel needed for the plan, and proposals have been made for realising within the next ten years the directive of the Constitution relating to the provision of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14."

May I ask the Education Ministry, where they have made provision for fulfilling this directive of the Constitution? To my mind it seems that no provision has been made. Therefore, this statement which has been made on page 11 of the Second Five Year Plan must be taken out. My plea here is that this directive of the Constitution has not been taken seriously by the Education Ministry.

Along with this matter, Mr. Speaker, is interminably and insolubly connected the question of the salary of the teachers. We know that the poor quality of education that we have in this country is mainly because we do not get the proper type of teachers. We have been getting statements from very high officials in the Education Ministry which have given much hope to the millions of teachers in the country. One of the high official of the Ministry went about from forum to forum and proclaimed that he would pay a minimum salary of Rs. 75 to the teachers in elementary schools. The hopes of the teachers in the country were raised. The Teachers' Association said: "We are going to get a better deal". But, what happened? No increment was given and no increment is contemplated. In the latest note that was circulated, this has been made clear. In reply to a question answered by Dr. M. M. Das, he said that on principle this question of enhancement of the salary of elementary school teachers has been accepted. Sir, acceptance of principles by anybody does not give any satisfaction to the teachers. It is a travesty of the promises made even today in 1956 to say that the principle has been accepted, and that they are collecting figures. Who is the culprit in this matter? Is it the Education Ministry or anybody else? I say that the Education Ministry must make all efforts possible, if they are to justify their existence, to improve the salaries of the teachers. If they do not succeed in improving the salaries of the elementary school teachers, I must say that all the efforts they are making will be of no avail, because frustrated teachers will bring up only frustrated pupils. This matter is not a matter in which people can just mince. The whole trouble is that the people are convinced and the Government are convinced, but yet no action is taken. There are many States which would like to contribute their mite in this matter. My own State is prepared to contribute its mite in this matter of enhancing the salary of teachers. But the Central help is not coming in this matter, and the House must give its very serious attention to it.

In the report on the Ministry of Education, there is a chapter on democratisation of education. What is democratisation of education? Let me know it. It cannot be mere giving scholarships. Large funds, nearly Rs. 36 crores, are being provided in the next five years for grants to the universities. The salaries of university professors are being enhanced. I am not against it, but the fact is that everywhere the top people get and go on getting more and more while the lower people get very little increment. The result is that only a few teachers in the top, in the universities,

are getting a large slice. I do not say they do not deserve it. I say that if a few people get large salaries, it does not democratise education. It does not succeed in getting people of a better type in the educational field. So, while I am not against any increase to the university professors, I am certainly for giving increments for these elementary school teachers. Until and unless this problem is squarely faced, our educational edifice is bound to fall down.

Targets have been fixed in the second Five Year Plan in the matter of education. I say that not only the claims made at page 11 of the draft outline of the Plan are wrong but even the targets that they have fixed are something which are ridiculous. For the age-group of 6—11 years they have promised an increase of 10 per cent. Now it is 50 per cent. In the next five years, they promise an increase of 10 per cent more. In the age-group of 11—14 years, they promise an increase of 2 per cent. In the age-group of 14—17, they promise an increase of just one per cent,—from the existing 9 per cent to 10 per cent. That is the increase in the next five years. May I ask the Education Ministry whether this is something over which anybody can be congratulated? They may reply that they want more funds. I say if you do not have the pull, have somebody who will have the pull and get the money. This Parliament will certainly support them in getting high allotments for education.

I do not know whether increase in population has been taken into account in the statistics in this regard. You know, Mr. Speaker, that in the course of the last five years there has been increase of about 6 per cent in the population. If this increase in population is taken into consideration, the increase mentioned in the report will be nil. In fact, we will be going backward. So, these targets that are aimed at and are being given are not only low but are very ineffective. Steps must be taken to enlarge the targets, to heighten the target. You must do so not for the sake of giving efficient education. We must have a little more contented type of teachers and mere promises and acceptance of principles in these matters will not help. So, I would earnestly plead that proposals must be brought forward as soon as possible for the enhancement of salaries of teachers.

Now, I come to the progress made in basic education. From the Prime Minister, the President, Chief Ministers and Ministers of Education downwards—they all talk very highly about basic education. But what is the progress? The number of schools that are functioning on the model of basic schools or rather the number of basic schools is not even 10 per cent of the total number of schools. I do not have ready statistics with me, but what is known is that it is difficult for the basic schools to exist, because at present they are just islands in a different set of schools. In the basic schools the teachers are asked to work more; the students are asked to work more; they are all asked to work for a larger number of days or hours. The non-basic schools do not work. Do you imagine any extra work will be put by all these teachers when they see the other teachers in other schools lazy. The best way of killing basic education is to keep them as islands like this.

If the authorities are really sincere, if the Prime Minister's statements are to be taken seriously, if the statements of those Education Ministers and others are to be taken seriously, what we should do is to remove them from being islands and make every school a basic school within a reasonable period of years—two, three or four years. If you allow these islands to be kept on, the danger is that the basic schools will be crowded out by the very nature of the situation that is existing at present.

I next come to a very interesting matter. I come to the cultural delegations that are sent to other nations. Today, we have developed a sense of culture, but when you speak of culture what is mostly spoken about is dancing. We are spending lots of money in sending people on cultural delegations. I had recently an occasion to visit a show, and it was only just a few days back. I would like to have a specific answer to this point. Is it true that nearly Rs. 2,35,000 are being spent on about 20 people who are departing from this country on a cultural delegation to the South-East Asian regions? From the show that I saw, I found that there is no sense of proportion to the amount spent. Cultural delegations are necessary, but it is tremendous waste when, while we are all serving our country, we see the Deputy Ministers leading cultural delegations to other countries just to see dancing! It seems as if we have lost our sense of proportion. We would like to know the amount that is being spent on this particular delegation. I am very anxious to know that,

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar]

because I find it is a waste of money. I hope we will have a little correction in these matters. Culture is good, but culture is not dancing. Dancing may be a small part of culture; music may be some part of culture. But all that is found in the cultural delegation is dancing, and there is very little of other things. There is not very much of culture about these delegations, if I may say so.

Let me now come to another matter in which I am really interested, and that is about the higher technological institute for the southern region. Mr. Speaker, you are aware that a higher technological institute for the eastern region came into existence about four or five years ago and Rs. 3 crores have been spent on it and the Government is contemplating the introduction of a Bill in this House so that the degrees conferred by it may be recognised as on a par with those given by the universities. You are also aware that a higher technological institute for the western region is also under way. But I am unable to see the reason why a higher technological institute for the southern region has not come into existence in all these five years. This is a matter which we have raised more than once in this House or in Committees elsewhere. The Ministry of Education asked the Madras Government to place their Guindy Engineering College as well as the Allappa Institute of Technology with the Central Government if the southern region is to have the facilities for starting a higher technological institute. I understand that the Madras Government have agreed to that proposal. Even recently, during the question-hour, I was told by the Parliamentary Secretary that the venue for a higher technological institute in the south has not yet been determined. I know the south is usually neglected. We know it. But I do not understand why something which has been allotted to the south and a thing which has been offered has not yet come into existence. I say this is indifference. I expect that during these discussions at least, they will signify their acceptance of the offer of the Madras Government and say that the work will be taken up immediately for the starting of a higher technological institute for the southern region. You know that as far as the southern region is concerned, they have many engineering colleges. In fact, the engineers for northern India and many other places are supplied by the south. The engineers from the south are famous for their work, for their accuracy and for their aptitude in this field. So, this matter must get a priority from the Education Ministry.

There is one other matter to which I should like to refer before I close. I am tempted to speak about it simply because my hon. and revered friend Shri Tandon is present in the House. I would like him and the House to understand the attitude which they take about Hindi, and how it affects Southern India. I am not exaggerating, Mr. Speaker.

1 P.M.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Why raise this controversy ?

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: The controversy is bound to come.

Mr. Tandon mentioned once in a speech, which I had occasion to read, that in certain places the regional languages are being developed at the expense of Hindi. I do not understand what he meant.

Shri Tandon (Allahabad Distt.—West): I never said anything of that kind.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: I read it in the Press.

When he insists that the figures, I mean the numerals, must also be in Hindi or Devanagari, I begin to suspect what he has in his mind. The Southern region certainly had the highest respect for him; we recognised him as Maharishi Tandon; but today we do not know what is happening to him. People of the North are advised to study a South Indian language. I would like to know how far they have implemented this in the schools and colleges. Nothing of the sort has been done. If the policy advocated by Shri Tandon were to be pursued, the result will be that South Indians will be shut off from all the privileges which South Indians are entitled to get, because if they rush Hindi at the pace at which they are doing, we will not be able to catch up. We are for evolving a common national language; we shall study it. But ten crores of people cannot be brushed aside, and let me tell people who hold that opinion that these are the enemies of the Union, the unity of India—people

who want to force a language on others and who want to rush the pace of it.

We accept Hindi has to be studied and we will study it. But if you rush the pace of it, as it is being done, it is bound to act to the detriment of a large number of people in South India, not only in South India but also in Bengal and Western region. I would like to mention in this connection that the line taken by the Education Ministry that in the matter of technical terms the international terms should be accepted is one which we support. But we are afraid that sometimes the undue influence of people who shout very near their doors is likely to have some influence on them. I am here to say that in the matter of numerals and technical terms, the Government of India should accept the internationally recognised ones and not the newly invented ones which nobody knows. Mr. Speaker, because there has been a fear and a large amount of fear and a large amount of opposition in South India against North India is mainly due to this matter of language. I want people like Shri Tandon and others to come forward with a statement that the pace of Hindi must be determined not by the Hindiwalas, but by the non-Hindiwalas. It is we who are affected by this: so it is not for them to say what the pace of Hindi is going to be. In their own States let them determine the pace. But in the Centre where we are all concerned, the pace must be determined by us and not by them. And I am sure that nobody will commit the mistake of accepting the Hindi numerals in preference to international numerals.

श्रीमती गंगा देवी (जिला लखनऊ व जिला बाराबांकी–रक्षित–अनुसूचित जातियां): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज "शिक्षा", जैसे गहन विषय पर वाद-विवाद चल रहा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे भी अपने कुछ विचार इस सदन के सामने रखने हैं । बहुत कुछ तो मुझे कहना नहीं है थोड़े से शब्दों में अपना अनुभव बताना है । सब से पहली बात जो मैं कहना चाहती हूं, वह यह है कि, हमारे यहां शिक्षा की वर्तमान प्रणाली संतोषजनक नहीं है। आज से १०–१२ वर्ष पहले जो शिक्षा प्रणाली थी वही आज भी है जब कि जो परिस्थितियां उस समय थीं और इस समय हैं, उनमें काफी अन्तर आ गया है । आज हमारे विद्यार्थी जो हाई स्कूल पास करते हैं उनकी पढ़ाई का स्टैंडर्ड बहुत ही लो (नीचा) हो गया है और अब भी लो होता जा रहा है । इस वास्ते हमें यह सोचने के लिये मजबूर हो जाना पड़ता है कि हमारे यहां के जो विद्यार्थी गण अब शिक्षा प्राप्त करके निकलेंगे उनका ज्ञान क्या होगा और किस प्रकार से उनकी ज्ञान वृद्धि की जा रही है । इस समय यहां पर जो मशीनरी काम कर रही है वह वही मशीनरी है जिसने आज से १०, २० या २५ वर्ष पहले शिक्षा प्राप्त की थी । आज जो शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, वे वे लोग हैं जिन के हाथ में हमारे भारतवर्ष का शासन रहेगा, जिनके हाथ में हमारे राष्ट्र का भविष्य होगा । उन के ज्ञान में किस प्रकार वृद्धि की जाय उनको किस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाये, इस चीज पर हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय को विचार करना है । आज हम देखते हैं कि जो किताबें लड़कों तथा लड़कियों को पढ़ाई जाती हैं, उनकी संख्या इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ा दी गई है कि उनको देखकर एक साधारण विद्यार्थी तो घबरा ही जाता है । जो किताबें लड़के लड़कियों को पढाई जाती हैं, उनसे उनके चरित्र पर, उनके आचरण पर, उनकी संस्कृति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इस चीज को ध्यान में नहीं रक्खा जा रहा है । जो कोर्स प्रेस्कराइब (निर्धारित) किए जाते हैं, जो पुस्तकें रखी जाती हैं, वे पुस्तकें उन लोगों की लिखी हुई होती हैं, जिन की सिफारिशें ज्यादा से ज्यादा होती हैं, या जिन की एप्रोच (पहुंच) बोर्ड वालों से ज्यादा हो सकती है या जिन का बोर्ड वालों के साथ कुछ सम्बन्ध होता है । यह नहीं देखा जाता कि ऐसी पुस्तकों के पढ़ने से हमारे विद्यार्थिगणों के ऊपर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा । यह बहुत ही गहन विषय है । इस चीज को ध्यान में रक्खे हुए तथा खूब सोच विचार करके ही कोर्स निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिये ।

हमारे यहां जो कोर्स पहले रखे जाते थे उनमें इस प्रकार की पुस्तकें होती थी, ऐसा साहित्य होता था जिससे कि हमारे विद्यार्थियों का आचरण बने, जिससे हमारे विद्यार्थियों के अन्दर हमारे पुराने भारतवर्ष का आदर्श कूट कूट कर भरा जाये । आज यह चीज हमें कोर्सिस में देखने को नहीं मिलती है । इसको देखकर मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि, उन किताबों को उतनी गम्भीरता से, उतनी मेहनत से, उतने परिश्रम से नहीं पढ़ाया जाता है, जितने परिश्रम से कि पहले पढ़ाया जाता था । हमने जिस समय पढ़ा

[श्रीमती गंगा देवी]

था और जिस तरह से हमें पढ़ाया गया था और जो पद्धति उस समय जारी थी, उसके आधार पर मैं यह कह सकती हूं कि एक छोटे से छोटे वाक्य की व्याख्या करते करते हमारी पूरी की पूरी कापी भर जाती थी और उसको प्रसंग सहित व्याख्या करते करते हम परेशान हो जाते थे । एक वाक्य की व्याख्या करते करते यदि किसी पौराणिक बात का या कहानी का उल्लेख हो जाता था तो उसके बारे में पूरे के पूरे सम्बन्धित इतिहासको हमें देखना पड़ता था, तथा पौराणिक कथाओं को जानना पड़ता था । लेकिन अब यह बात नहीं है । अब तो ऊपरी तरीके से ही पढ़ा दिया जाता है और कोई दिलचप्सी नहीं ली जाती है । आज वैसी गूढ़ पढ़ाई नहीं होती जैसी कि पहले होती थी । जो शिक्षा पद्धति इस समय चालू है उसके विषय में तो मैं यह कहूंगी कि एक तरफ तो हमने हिन्दी भाषा को राष्ट्रीय भाषा बनाया है और उसको फैलाने का पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं और हमारी पूरी कोशिश है कि हमारे यहां हिन्दी का प्रचार हो लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम यह देखते हैं कि एक विद्यार्थी जोकि हाई स्कूल पास होता है उसका ज्ञान इतना कम होता है कि वह न तो हिन्दी में ही और न अंग्रेजी में ही अपनी एप्लीकेशन अपनी दरखास्त अच्छे तरीके से लिख सकता है । हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में ही काफी से ज्यादा अशुद्धियां उसकी होती हैं । इसलिये मैं चाहती हूं कि हमारे यहां जो शिक्षा प्रणाली है उस पर खास ध्यान देना चाहिये । शिक्षक आदर्शवादी और परिश्रमी होने चाहियें और इतने योग्य होने चाहियें कि विद्यार्थियों को एक हर विषय अच्छी तरह से लिखा सकें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि, इस समय विद्यार्थियों का और शिक्षकों का जो आपसी सम्बन्ध है वह बहुत दूर का हो गया है । हमने इसको देखा है और आप सब इसे जानते हैं कि प्राचीन भारत में शिक्षा प्रार्थी किस प्रकार होती थी विद्यार्थी अपने गुरुओं के साथ आश्रमों में रहते थे, उनको रहन सहन, खान पान व्यवहार आदि सब गुरु के साथ साथ होता था । सब विद्यार्थियों के साथ समानता का बरताव किया जाता था । लेकिन इस समय यह बात नहीं है । आज तो शिक्षक और विद्यार्थियों का आपसी सम्बन्ध बिल्कुल दूर की बात हो गयी है । शिक्षक आते हैं और लेक्चर झाड़ कर चले जाते हैं । कोई आचरण की, कोई आदर्श की, कोई व्यवहार की बात विद्यार्थियों को नहीं सिखायी जाती । पहिले जमाने में यह बात नहीं होती थी । ऋषियों के आश्रमों में बड़े बड़े राजा महाराजाओं के बच्चे और साधारण जनता के बच्चे साथ साथ पढ़ते थे । विद्यार्थी अपने शिक्षा काल में बड़ी निपुणता से शिक्षा प्राप्त करते थे । इन आश्रमों में उनको हर प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाती थी । उनको युद्ध विद्या शस्त्र विद्या और चारों वेदों की शिक्षा पूर्ण रूप से दे दी जाती थी, और उनको आदर्शवादी बनाया जाता था उनको सिखाया जाता था कि, उनको अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये किस प्रकार लड़ना चाहिये, और किस प्रकार शत्रू का मुकाबला करना चाहिये । उनको गृहस्थ आश्रम के नियम सिखाये जाते थे और उनको पूर्ण रूप से ब्रह्मचर्य आश्रम के नियमों के अनुसार रखा जाता था । लेकिन इस समय इन बातों की तरफ हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय कोई ध्यान नहीं देता । हम इस प्रकार की शिक्षा प्रणाली नहीं चाहते जिस प्रकार की अभी चल रही है । हमारे यहां के विद्यार्थियों का आचरण कितना गिर गया है यह देखकर हमें शर्म आती है । उनको आलसी बना दिया गया है । इस समय जो हमारे प्रोफेसर और शिक्षक हैं वे भी बड़े आलसी हो गये ह । वे पूरा समय देना और मेहनत करना अपना फरज नहीं समझते । पहले हम देखते थे कि हमारे यहां के शिक्षक बड़ी मेहनत से क्लासेज (कक्षायें) लिया करते थे, बाकायदा उनकी डायरियां तयार होती थीं, इंस्पेक्टरों की विजिट्स (निरीक्षकों का आगमन) होती थी और यदि शिक्षकों के काम में कोई कमी थी तो उसे एक दम पूरा करा दिया जाता था । लेकिन इस समय इंस्पेक्टर, और डाइरेक्टर आफ एजुकेशन (शिक्षा के निर्देशक) इस तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देते । उनके दिल में कभी आ गया तो विजिट हो गयी, नहीं तो कोई जरूरत नहीं है । इस लिये मैं देखती हूं कि जो कुछ हो रहा है उसमे बहुत परिवर्तन की जरूरत है ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि इस समय हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय पिछड़े हुए वर्गों के लिये बहुत से वजीफे दे रहा है जिसके लिये मैं उसका बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करती हूं । लेकिन साथ ही साथ कहना चाहती हूं कि इन वजीफों से हमें बिल्कुल सन्तोष नहीं है । इसका कारण यह है कि जो वजीफे दिये जायें वे ऐसे होने चाहियें कि जिनसे एक विद्यार्थी उत्तम तरीके से अपनी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकें । आज यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थियों को २७, ३० और ३५ रुपये का वजीफा दिया जाता है । यह कोई भिक्षा नहीं है, और न हम भिक्षा लेना चाहते हैं, हम चाहते हैं अपना अधि-

कार । हमें इतना पैसा चाहिये कि हमारे विद्यार्थिगण अच्छी प्रकार से अपनी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि उनको आधा पेट खाकर रहना पड़े, और परेशानी में रह कर शिक्षा प्राप्त करनी पड़े । हमारे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट (अनसूचित जातियों) के विद्यार्थियों में मैरिट (गुण) है, लेकिन यदि आप उस मैरिट को देखना चाहते हैं तो उनको उतनी ही सुविधायें दें जितनी कि दूसरे वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को प्राप्त हैं, ताकि वे सब के साथ समान स्तर पर शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें । उनके रहन सहन का भी तरीका ऐसा होना चाहिये जिससे कि उनकी शिक्षा प्राप्ति में कोई अड़चन न आये । इसलिये मेरा शिक्षा मंत्रालय से यह अनुरोध है कि इस रकम को बढ़ाकर कम से कम ७५ रुपये मासिक कर दिया जाये ताकि विद्यार्थी ठीक प्रकार से अपनी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सके ।

फारिन एजूकेशन (विदेशी शिक्षा) के लिये भी मुझे कुछ थोड़ा सा कहना है । शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के चार लड़कों को फारिन एजुकेशन के लिये बड़ी मुश्किल से शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने वजीफा देना स्वीकार किया है । लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्रालय चाहता है कि ये चार लड़के प्रथम श्रेणी के होने चाहिये । मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यदि वह वास्तव में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हित के लिये वजीफे देना चाहती है तो प्रथम श्रेणी को छोड़कर दूसरी श्रेणी पर आवे । ये कम्युनिटीज (जातियां) अभी बहुत बैकवर्ड (पिछड़ी हुई) हैं और इनमें अभी इतनी योग्यता नहीं है कि आपको प्रथम श्रेणी के विद्यार्थी आसानी से मिल सकें । जिस तरह कि आपने शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइबस (अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों) के लिये रखा है कि दूसरी श्रेणी के विद्यार्थियों को वजीफा दिया जायेगा, उसी तरह का आप शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों के लिये भी रखें यह मेरा अनुरोध है ।

इसके अलावा मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे देश में बहुत से नर्सरी और कनवेंट स्कूल हैं । लेकिन ये अंग्रेजो के चलाये हुए हैं और उनमें पाश्चात्य ढंगकी ही शिक्षा दी जाती है । हम चाहते हैं कि हम अपने यहां अपने ढंग के इस प्रकार के स्कूल चलायें कांन्वेन्ट स्कूलों में अच्छाईयां हैं उनको हम ले लें, लेकिन हम उनको हिन्दुस्तानी ढंग से चलावें ताकि हमारे बच्चों से हम अपने संस्कार भर सकें । बचपन ही ऐसा समय होता है जब कि मनुष्य का वास्तविक निर्माण होता है, इसलिये हमें अपने ढंग के नर्सरी और कान्वेन्ट स्कूल जल्दी खोलने चाहियें । उनके अभाव में हमको मजबूर हो कर अपने बच्चों को अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में दाखिल करना पड़ता है । इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस तरह के स्कूल हमको जल्दी से जल्दी खोलने चाहियें ।

दूसरी बात मैरिट स्कालरशिप (गुणों के कारण छात्रवृत्तियां) दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में है । भारतीय सरकार की इस स्कीम से सर्व साधारण को कोई लाभ नहीं है । इससे तो केवल कुछ थोडे से अफसरों, सेक्रेटरियों आदि के बच्चों को लाभ पहुंचता है, इस स्कीम की कोई पबलिसिटी (विज्ञापन) नहीं है न उसके बारे में लोगों को कोई जानकारी है । इस प्रकार के वजीफों से कोई फायदा नहीं है । इस लिये इनको बन्द कर देना चाहिये । इस प्रकार के वजीफों में लाखों रूपया खर्च किया जा रहा है । इन वजीफों को बन्द करके यह रुपया ऐसे लोगों को दिया जाना चाहिये जिनके पास शिक्षा प्राप्ति के लिये कोई साधन नहीं हैं ।

एक विषेश बात मुझे और कहनी है और वह यह है कि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर महिला यूनिवर्सिटीज (विश्वविद्यालय) हो जहां पर कि लड़कियां उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें और उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये हमारी लड़कियों को लड़कों की युनिवर्सिटीज में जाने की जरूरत न हो, क्योंकि अभी भी हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमारे सभी देशवासी अपनी लड़कियों को कोएजुकेशन (सहशिक्षा) दिलाने के पक्ष में हैं । मैं समझती हूं कि देश में ऐसे लोगों की काफी तादाद है जो इस बात के पक्ष में है कि लड़कियों के वास्ते अलग युनिवर्सिटीज हो जहां कि वे अपनी लड़कियों को बिल्कुल स्वतंत्रता के साथ पढ़ने भेज सकें और चूंकि यहां कोई भी महिला युनिवर्सिटी नहीं है इसलिये बहुत सी हमारी बहनें हाई एजुकेशन पाने से वंचित रह जाती हैं और उनको उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अवसर नहीं मिलता । इसलिये मैं चाहूंगी कि हमारे देश में महिला युनिवर्सिटीज हों जहां पर कि हमारी लड़कियां बिल्कुल स्वतंत्र भाव से शिक्षा पायें और जहां पर उनको यह सिखाया जाय कि एक आदर्श गृहिणी कैसी होती है और एक आदर्श माता कैसी होती है, यह धार । उनके अन्दर भरी जाय और इसकी उनको अच्छी तरह से शिक्षा दी जाय ।

[श्रीमती गंगा देवी]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपका समय खत्म हो चुका है ।

श्रीमती गंगा देवी : चूंकि अब मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है इसलिये और अधिक न कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूं ।

Shri B. C. Das (Ganjam South): Mr. Speaker, it is very unfortunate that two nation-building departments which are vital for national resurgence receive scant attention from the Government. We know the cavalier fashion in which the Planning Commission treated the proposals of the Education Ministry. In accordance with the target and objectives fixed by the Planning Commission, the Education Ministry framed a plan, which would have cost Rs. 1,080 crores. They were advised by the Planning Commission to cut it down to Rs. 500 crores. When, in consultation with State representatives, they approached again the Planning Commission with a proposal for Rs. 600 crores, they got a rebuff in the shape of a proposal that they have to cut their estimate to Rs. 337 crores. Now, to cap it all, when the Draft Plan is printed, we find that instead of this sum of Rs. 337 crores, the Planning Commission has only allotted Rs. 320 crores, Rs. 225 crores for the States and Rs. 95 crores for the Centre. It is very unfortunate that when the Government wants to tighten the belt, it wants to do so at the expense of the Cinderella of the family. Education has to be starved. In one breath, the Planning Commission admits that education has a very vital role to play in the building of the nation; in the same breath it advises the Education Ministry to cut down the expenditure. It is very tragic. Perhaps, there is no seriousness in its pronouncements.

The Constitution in its directive principles says that there should be universal free compulsory primary education within 10 years. But, the steps so far taken appear to be very half-hearted. With the scanty sums at their disposal, the Education Ministry tries to show some success on paper. Therefore suggestions have been made to introduce shift systems in elementary education. But those who know our villages and the conditions of rural education will see that the framers of the Plan and the Education Ministry are not living in a world of reality. We know the position of the poorly paid school teacher, who, to make both ends meet, becomes the village petition writer, the village post master or some times a petty trader and devotes most of his time to earn a living and pays little attention to his students. The type of education that the students receive in the villages also helps them to lapse into illiteracy very soon. In such a case, if you introduce the shift system, it will not help anybody. Only one can get satisfaction from reports that shift system has been introduced and some achievement has been made. We know what is the real trouble. Even in the secondary education system, we know about the bad lot of the school teachers. What do these poorly paid school teachers do? They take to private tuitions. They came to the school exhausted and fail to pay attention to the students. So, those who are rich enough to engage private tutors only pass their examinations and others rot and drift as semi-educated people who have become a social problem. We talk of students' indiscipline. But, who is responsible for this indiscipline? The Government of the day is responsible because it does not help the teachers to grow into social leaders by making them hold an honoured position in society. If a teacher becomes a petty trader or becomes a petition writer or dabbles in litigation, you cannot except him to command that confidence and respect from the students. He cannot help in moulding the young mind of the nation.

You find in the Plan that the State Governments have not given any schemes for enhancing the salary of the teachers, because the funds are limited. What will be the outcome? The old system would continue. First Class M.As. become Police Inspectors and third class graduates with many failures to their credit become teachers. They become the guardians of the future generation. This is the sad tale. Any Plan which does not take this reality into account, is a bogus plan, is a plan to hoodwink the public.

It has to be stated again that the unreality and lack of seriousness is evidenced by the lack of serious attention paid to elementary education. You know basic education, in theory, has been accepted as the pattern of education. But what do you find? It creates a gulf between the village and the town. In the

villages, basic education, to some extent has been introduced. In the towns, the traditional form of education continues. The barrier between the town and the village grows. Also, those who are educated under the basic education system are not recognised by the secondary education boards or other higher institutions. Those students are much handicapped. You will also find that those teachers who impart education under this system do not believe in the system. Those who come out educated under this system also feel helpless. It is necessary that this system should be thoroughly examined not by its supporters, some of whom are faddists, but by an expert Primary Education Commission. We have already had the University Commission; we have had the Secondary Education Commission. But, why are we reluctant to have a Primary Education Commission? The foundation on which the whole edifice of education has to be built has to be thoroughly examined and scrutinised. We have got to look at facts, take the situation as it is, take reality into consideration and lay the foundation on which the educational edifice of the nation can be built.

As to how the meagre amounts given to the Education Ministry are misspent or not properly spent can be found from the condition of the national archives. The national archives are not properly managed. I would like to cite some instance. In 1948, the Education Minister in his speech said :

> "Many things must be done to make our national archive perform its proper functions.
>
> "Of these, the collection and preservation of records is perhaps the foremost."

In 1947 the Government of India recognised the necessity of concentrating in the National Archives all records of the Ministries and agencies of the Central Government. Eight years have elapsed. The progress made in this direction is not at all creditable. Out of 200 record-creating agencies of the Central Government, only 25 have their records in the National Archives, and they are not complete. There are many gaps left. The rest remain with the owning agencies which have no proper storage facilities. They have no protection against insect pests, damp, dirt and fire. We know that last year there was a fire in the Ministry of Economic Affairs which destroyed many records.

In 1950 a former Director pointed out that the National Archives should be extended because the storage capacity was limited. He also pointed out that the Standing Committee on Education and the Finance Committee had approved of the plan. But even in the 1955-56 Report of the Ministry no mention of the expansion is there. But on the other hand we hear of money being spent on the storage of the Bhopal Government records or Abu records. They are State Government records. We are going to spend money on them, but the Central records are being neglected. I also wonder why the Government of India is keen about the Bhopal Government records. Is there any speciality about Bhopal? They are State records and on principle they should not be taken away by the Central Government because State records stand on a different footing. The records constitute the totality of the transactions of a Government reduced to writing. It would appear that the number of requisitions for Bhopal records from local offices exceed 6,000 annually. Therefore, these records are required by Bhopal. They are an integral part of Bhopal, and they should remain in Bhopal with the Government there.

In 1950 the hon. Minister pointed out that cataloguing and analysis of the records should be immediately taken up. Otherwise, in the words of the Minister, "the records may as well not exist". Descriptive lists and indices to records giving subjects with reference numbers are necessary for research workers. Merely check-lists are useless. Yet it would appear that the department has prepared between 1948 and 1956 the descriptive lists for only two series: (1) The Survey of India Field Records 1865-1873, and (2) 8,407 letters of the Central India Agency, 1818—1861. No descriptive list has been prepared since 1953.

The preparation of check lists shows a rapid decline. In 1952, 3,25,932 files or documents were check-listed, but in 1954 you find it is reduced to 17,402. The work of the preparation of the summary guide which was announced in 1954 has been dropped. Instead of that it has now been announced that a handbook of repositories all over India would be prepared. My charge is that this department while neglecting its

[Shri B. C. Das]

primary job, is extending its activities and laying its hand on other jobs, without having a firm grip on the main job entrusted to it. That is the tragedy of it.

The staff is increasing. In 1948 there were three Gazetted officers, in 1952 there were eleven and now this year there are 17. What are these officers doing? No important task has been done by them. All the important tasks set by the Ministry have not been carried out, but I find that no field of work is being extended and primary duties are being neglected.

Why should we have National Archives if they are not useful for research work? The British Government imposed restrictions to prevent research work in India. Those old regulations continue. In 1950 the Indian History Congress passed a resolution requesting the Government to liberalise the rules. It took four years for the Government of India to announce a decision to throw open to research scholars all records which are 40 years old or more. More than a year has elapsed. We know what is the position in England, how the old records are open to research workers. In the U.S.A. also it is the same, there is no barrier because one can look at history in any way, but here we find the old rules continue.

You will be surprised to know that a representative of the Kashmir Government who got permission from the Education Ministry could not get full access to these old records because the Director considered him dangerous and over the head of the Education Ministry appealed to the Home Ministry and certain restrictions were imposed on him. I also heard the case of an Englishman who approached through proper channels for research work in the archives and the Government granted him permission, but the permission letter was pigeon-holed and he could not get the facility. I would like to be contradicted on these points.

Also, the report, that is being given is often misleading. From enquiries I understand that no more than 100 research workers use the Archives but in the Report we find the number 348. I would like to know why there is this difference.

The standard of resarch is really puzzling. One instance I would like to give you. They have published pamphlets from 'source materials'. One of them is really very astounding. It is written there :

> "With the conquest of Java by the Emperor Kublai Khan of China in 1292 Islam replaced Hinduism as a dominant factor in the island."

Actually, Kublai Khan was not a Muslim, he never conquered Java. Java was Islamised long after 1292 by the influence of Muslim traders from India. But such things appear as research work from these Archives. There are many other blunders like this.

We all know Macaulay was the first Law Member of India, but according to this research, John Adams was the first Law Member. And then it is said the British started elementary schools in India, as if there were no *patshalas* before. Many other astonishing things are there in these pamphlets. I would like the Ministry to scrutinise them and withdraw them if necessary.

The Radhakrishnan Commission had expected the University Grants Commission to become not only non-political, "but rigidly protected from political and personal lobbying and pressure". But how has this Commission functioned so far in its tenure of life? Is it not a fact that the universities whose vice-chancellors had seats in the Commission have got the largest amounts of grants so far? A body which is expected to deal with two scores of universities must behave in a manner that will inspire confidence.

Immediately after its inception, the Commission appointed as Assistant Secretary, a retired official from the Ministry of Education, and he got a pay much above what the rules allowed and so the Finance Ministry pulled them up and then the Education Ministry condoned the excess salary paid to the officer concerned.

The Commission shows scant respect for advertisements. Generally it does not issue advertisements and appoints its own staff. Whenever it issues advertisements, the conditions stipulated in the advertisement are not adhered to. There is one recent case of the appointment of a Development Officer. In the advertisement the condition was laid down that a person should have experience of ten years as teacher and five years as administrator.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There were many applicants who satisfied this condition but one person was appointed who had only four years of teaching experience and no administrative experience. If the Commission manages its own affairs in such a way, you cannot expect it to pull up other universities which also behave in a very irregular fashion, just as the Allahabad University recently functioned when in June, 1955....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri B. C. Das : I am the only spokesman for my party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He may have three minutes more.

Shri B. C. Das : In June 1950 the posts of four lecturers were advertised.

The candidates were asked to come for interview, but just at the nick of time, the order was withdrawn, and it was said that the day of interview had been postponed and would be notified later. But after that, it so happened that appointments were made, without any formal interview being held almost through back door. Such irregularities continue, because the University Grants Commission have not set their house in order.

So far as the grievances of teachers are concerned, we know what has happened in Delhi University, for example. They increased the salaries of the university teachers, but in the constituent colleges, the salaries were not increased. Consequently, there was protest from the college teachers, and the Commission considered the demand of those teachers and said that they should be put on the same footing as the university teachers. But again when the teachers' agitation had cooled down, they issued another circular under which there was again disparity introduced between the scales of salaries of the college and university teachers. When it was pointed out to the Ministry that in their previous circular they had recognised parity of status as between the college and university teachers, and they issued another circular contradicting the first circular then promptly another circular. The first circular was withdrawn instead of undoing the wrong done. Why should such things be done? I would suggest in all seriousness that the commission have to behave in a fashion which will inspire confidence.

Lastly, I would like to say a word about the public schools. We talk so much about the socialistic pattern of society. But what is the function of these public schools? Are we going to have these schools in order that the sons of rich men may be educated there, cut off from the humdrum life of the ordinary people, and then they may come as the rulers of this land? Is it for that purpose that we are spending money on these public schools or because we want that the future pattern of education should be modelled on the lines of these public schools? I want a categorical answer to this question from the Minister, because we would not like money to be wasted on these public schools.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon the next speaker, I must emphasise that Members should take into consideration the fact that the time-limit is fifteen minutes, and they should conclude within that time. I should not have to ring the bell again and again, because it does not look nice, if a Member continues to speak even afterwards.

श्री टंडन : सबसे पहले मेरा निवेदन शिक्षा विभाग से यह है कि उनको हमारे देश में एक नई शिक्षा प्रणाली स्थापित करने के लिये कुछ पग बढ़ाने थे । उसमें बहुत देर हो चुकी है और अब भी अगर वह पग बढ़ायें तो उचित होगा । यह बहुत ही आवश्यक कार्य है । यह बात बार बार और बड़े बड़े विचारकों की ओर से राष्ट्रपति जी की ओर से भी कही गई है कि हमारे यहां जो शिक्षा प्रणाली प्रचलित है क्या स्कूलों में और क्या विश्वविद्यालयों मे उसमें बहुत दोष हैं । हमारे देश की आवश्यकतायें उसी प्रकार की नहीं जैसी कि यूरोप के देशों की हो सकती है या हैं । हमारे यहां की वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली अंग्रेजों की बनाई हुई है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि किसी प्रणाली को बदलने में समय लगता है । परन्तु मेरे विचार में बहुत ही अधिक समय शिक्षा विभाग ने लिया है । अब तक तो नए विचारों के आधार पर इस प्रणाली में परिवर्तन हो जाना चाहिये था । बड़ी आवश्यकता तो इस बात की है कि बच्चों में चारित्रिक प्रौढ़ता, बल, पुरुषार्थ और नियंत्रन उत्पन्न किया जाए । यह मुख्य बात है और इस ओर जाने का जो मार्ग है हमें उस पर चलना चाहिये । जो आज की प्रणाली है वह उस ओर ले जाने वाली तो बिल्कुल भी नहीं है । मेरे पास बहुत थोड़ा समय है और मैं इस विषय पर बहुत अधिक बोलना नहीं चाहता नहीं तो ब्योरेवार मैं इस विषय में जा सकता था ।

[श्री टंडन]

दूसरी यह बात है कि हमारे विद्यार्थी जो अपनी शिक्षा पूरी कर के निकलें उन्हें आज की तरह से जीविका के लिये मारे मारे नहीं फिरना चाहिये। उनको इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये कि वे शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद तुरन्त ही किसी न किसी काम में लगाये जा सकें। जीविका के योग्य बनाना और उनके चरित्र का निर्माण करना शिक्षा के यह दो मुख्य तथा आवश्यक अंग हैं लेकिन खेद है कि इन दोनों अंगों की ओर से हमारी आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली उदासीन है। बस और अधिक इस बारे में में नहीं कहूंगा।

अब मुझे कुछ थोड़े से शब्द इस विभाग के प्रतिवेदन अर्थात् रिपोर्ट के विषय से निवेदन करने हैं। विभाग ने एक टंकण यंत्र यानी टाइपराइटर की योजना अपने सामने रखी है। अपनी रिपोर्ट में उसने लिखा है कि सन् १९५६ के आरम्भ तक उसको आशा है कि वह अपनी योजना पूरी कर देगा। सन् १९५६ के कुछ महीने तो बीत चुके हैं। सम्भव है कि एक दो महीनों में वह अपना काम पूरा कर ले। मैं आशा लगाये बैठा हूं कि कब टंकण यंत्र का वर्णपट अर्थात् "की बोर्ड" हमारे सामने लाया जाता है। उन्होंने जो नमूना प्रकाशित किया था पिछले साल उस नमूने के विरुद्ध बहुत सी शिकायतें उनके सामने आ चुकी होंगी। एक बनावट के बारे में जो उन्होंने उस यंत्र के रूप में की थी यंत्र बनाने वालों ही की आपत्ति है। सम्भवतः हमारे जो उप मंत्री जी हैं उनके सामने वह आई होगी। रेमिंगटन के प्रतिनिधियों ने मुझ से कहा कि जो क्रम शिक्षा विभाग ने यंत्र प्रणाली का रखा है वह उचित नहीं है उसमें परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। उसमें आपने जो इधर उधर खिसकाने की विधि बनाई है वह त्रुटीपूर्ण है। परन्तु मुझे उसके विषय में अधिक नहीं कहना है। मुझे तो उस सिद्धान्त के ऊपर कहना है कि जिसे आपने विवरण पट बनाने के लिये माना है। आपके विभाग ने यह कहा है कि लखनऊ में जो निश्चय हुये थे आपने उनका ही अनुसरण किया है। यह बात शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से घोषित की गई है। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अक्षर और अंक इन दोनों के विषय में यह निश्चय हुआ था कि अक्षरों में कुछ परिवर्तन किया जाय और जो नागरी लिपि के अंक हैं वे ही रखे जायें। आपके विभाग के प्रतिनिधि श्री हुमायूं कबीर ने लखनऊ की सभा में यह प्रश्न उठाया था कि जो नये टंकण यंत्र बनें उनमें अंक अंग्रेजी के दिये जायें। मैं नहीं जानता क्यों शिक्षा विभाग को अंग्रेजी के अंकों से विशेष प्रेम है। श्री हुमायूं कबीर साहब ने वहां पर यह प्रश्न उठाया था मगर वह स्वीकार नहीं हुआ और उनका प्रस्ताव गिरा दिया गया। लखनऊ की सभा ने जो अपने निश्चय प्रकाशित किये हैं उनमें अपने अक्षरों के साथ नागरी अंकों को माना है। आपने जो बात कही उसमें यह कहा है कि लखनऊ की नीति के अनुसार आप काम कर रहे हैं परन्तु यह बात अर्ध सत्य है अर्थात् अक्षर तो आपने अवश्य उनके लिये परन्तु उनकी निर्धारित नीति जो अंकों के विषय में थी उसकी अवहेलना की, उसे बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया और आपने अंग्रेजी के अंकों को हमारे सामने रखा है। आपने जो वर्णपट, की बोर्ड, बनाया है उसमें अंग्रेजी के अंक दिये हैं। इसको देखकर मुझे आश्चर्य तो होता ही है साथ ही इसमें हमारा मस्तक भी नीचा हो जाता है कि हमारे यहां का शिक्षा विभाग जिसके सुपुर्द हमारे देश भर के लिये मार्ग प्रदर्शन का कार्य है वह हमारे नागरी अंकों को अंग्रेजी अंकों से बदलना चाहे और यह यत्न करे कि हमारी प्राचीन लिपि में से नागरी अंक निकल जायें। मैं कुछ समझ नहीं पाया। मुझे आशा है कि आज शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से मुझे यह बात समझायी जायेगी कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया।

कुछ हवाला संविधान का भी दिया गया है। संविधान मेरे सामने रखा हुआ है। उसके बनाने में मेरा भी कुछ हाथ था। संविधान यह तो नहीं कहता कि हमारे देश में जो नागरी लिखने की प्रणाली है उसमें अन्तर किया जाना है। उसमें यह अवश्य है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कामों के लिये हिन्दी लिखने से अंग्रेजी अंकों का भी प्रयोग हो सकता है और नागरी अंको का भी प्रयोग हो सकता है। दोनों को छूट है। जब "आफिशियल परपजेज आफ दी यूनियन" (संघ के राजकीय प्रयोजनों) के लिये हिन्दी लिखी जाये तब इस सीमित काम के लिये आप हिन्दी की लिखावट में अंग्रेजी अंकों का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। और हिन्दी के अंकों का भी अयोग कर सकते हैं। धारा ३४३ की जो उपधारायें हैं उन सबका मिलाकर यह अर्थ है जो मैं ने ऊपर बतलाया है। उन सब का यही निचोड़ है। लेकिन जो आप टंकन यंत्र में अंग्रेजी के अंक रखते हैं इसका तो यह अर्थ होगा कि आप देश भर में अंग्रेजी के अंको का प्रचलन करना चाहते हैं। यह कहां तक ठीक है ? आप अधिक से अधिक यह कर सकते हैं कि अपने काम के लिये दस बीस पचास सौ टंकन यंत्र विशेष प्रकार के बनवा लें यदि आप चाहते हैं कि आपके सरकारी

कागजों में हिन्दी अक्षरों के साथ अंग्रेजी अंक लिखे जायें। परन्तु आप उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये या राजस्थान के लिये या दूसरे राज्यों के लिये ऐसा टंकन यंत्र बनावें जिसमें अंग्रेजी के अंक हों, यह तो कहीं नहीं लिखा है। अंकों के बारे में मेरा यह निवेदन है पहले भी मैंने कहा था, कि जहां जहां हिन्दी प्रचलित है वहां वहां नागरी अंक चल रहे हैं वहां यही अंक चल रहे हैं। स्मरण रखिये कि मराठी भाषा में यही अक्षर हैं और यही अंक है। और भी भाषायें हैं जैसे पंजाबी उसमें भी यही अंक हैं। पंजाबी भाषा चाहे गुरुमुखी लिपि में लिखी जाये या देवनागरी लिपि में, अंक यही लिखे जाते हैं। गुरुमुखी लिपि में नागरी अक्षरों से कुछ थोड़ा सा भेद है परन्तु अंक वही हैं। गुजराती में यही अंक हैं अगर आप हिसाब लगायेंगे तो देखेंगे कि लगभग २२, २३ करोड़ भिन्न भाषा भाषियों की जनसंख्या में इन पुराने नागरी अंकों का ही प्रचलन है। यह मराठी वाले हिंदीवाले, गुजरातीवाले पंजाबीवाले जब टाइपराइटर का प्रयोग करेंगे तब इनके लिये नागरी अंक लिखना ही आवश्यक होगा। वही अंक वह समझते हैं। आखिर हमारे शिक्षा विभाग को अंग्रेजी अंकों से इतना मोह क्यों है। इस विषय में शिक्षा विभाग का मोह यहां तक है कि उसने प्रदेशीय सरकारों को लिखा है कि वे हिन्दी लिखने में अंग्रेजी अंकों का प्रयोग करें। जब मैं मध्य प्रदेश में भाषण कर रहा था तब उस समय यह बात मुझे वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने बतलायी। उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि हमारे पास केन्द्र से हिदायत आयी है कि हिन्दी लिखने में अंग्रेजी अंकों का प्रयोग किया जाये। उन्होंने उस हिदायत को माना नहीं और न कोई और राज्य मानेगा। यदि आप उत्तर प्रदेश को यह हिदायत भेजेंगे तो यह हिदायत वहां भी ठुकरा दी जायेगी। यह जो यत्न किया जाता है कि हिन्दी लिखने में हिन्दी अंकों का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाय इससे मैं चकित हो जाता हूं। आप सारे देश के लिये यहां निश्चय कर रहे हैं। मैं ने उस दिन भी कहा था कि मुझे शिक्षा विभाग का काम अच्छा नहीं लगता। आज भी मुझे यह कहने में संकोच होता है। हृदय नहीं चाहता कि अपने सहयोगियों की किसी बात की इतनी कटु टिप्पणी की जाये। परन्तु क्या कहूं। देश एक ओर है और आपका विभाग एक ओर है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आपका विभाग देश की इच्छा के विरुद्ध जा रहा है। या तो इस विभाग में ऐसे आदमी रखे गये हैं जो देश की भावना को नहीं जानते या उनकी मनोवृत्ति ऐसी है कि वे देश की भावना को जानते हुए भी उसके विरुद्ध जाना चाहते हैं। अच्छा होता कि एक हिन्दी मंत्रालय अलग बनाया जाता। मैं यह बात बार कह चुका हूं, क्योंकि आज जो शिक्षा विभाग है वह हिन्दी के काम को ठीक नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिये या तो इस काम के लिये एक अलग विभाग बनाया जाये या इस विभाग में ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक परिवर्तन किया जाये। इस विभाग के संचालन में एक श्रीमाली जी हिन्दी के ज्ञाता हैं जिनका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। यह ऐसा विभाग है जिसमें अफसर हिन्दी जानने वाले होने चाहियें लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि वहां ऊपर से नीचे तक यह हाल है कि "ई" खानह तमाम आफताब अस्त है (यह घर सारा का सारा सूरज है)। यह हालत है वहां की। जहां तक हिन्दी का विषय है उससे सब के सब नगण्य हैं। यह क्या ढंग है शिक्षा विभाग चलाने का !

आप रिपोर्ट में कहते हैं कि आप हिन्दी के ग्रन्थ लिखवा रहे हैं। लेकिन लेखकों का मार्ग प्रदर्शन करने की योग्यता तो विभाग में होनी चाहिये ताकि विभाग की तरफ से लेखकों को सुझाव दिये जा सकें कि इस प्रकार के ग्रन्थ लिखें।

अभी एक भाई ने कहा कि इस विभाग को नाच गाने पर अधिक खर्च नहीं करना चाहिये। मेरा भी यही कहना है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर जो रुपया खर्च किया जाता है उससे आप ग्रन्थ लिखवायें। कम से कम आप पांच साल में ५० ग्रन्थ तो लिखवाते। यदि आप इस ओर १५ या २० लाख रुपया खर्च करते और एक एक लेखक को १५ या २० हजार रुपया देते तो दो साल में हिन्दी के ऐसे अनेक ग्रन्थ तैयार हो सकते थे जो बी० ए०, एम० ए० और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट अध्ययन के योग्य होते।

2 P. M.

हमारे भाई श्री अविनाश लिंगम चेट्टियर ने जो कहा है उसके बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। वे यहां इस समय नहीं हैं। होते तो मैं उनके लिये कुछ अंग्रेजी में भी कह देता। लेकिन चूंकि वह यहां नहीं हैं मैं अनावश्यक रूप से अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोलना चाहता। वे चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी के चलाने में कितने दिन लगें इसका निश्चय वे करें। क्या मतलब इसका ? वह तो संविधान (कांस्टीट्यूशन) ने निश्चय कर दिया है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि मैंने कभी यह कहा हैं कि स्थानीय भाषायों के लिये अधिक पैसा नहीं देना चाहिये। मैं ने उसी सभा टोक दिया था कि यह अशुद्ध बात है। मैं जानता

[श्री टंडन]

हूं कि हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त हमारे प्रदेश में बड़ी ऊंची स्थानीय भाषाएं हैं और दक्षिण की तामिल और तेलगू भाषाओं का ऊंचा साहित्य है। तामिल भाषा के जो प्राचीन भक्त कवि हैं उनको मैं सिर नवाता हूं। संत साहित्य हमारे देश का ऊंचा साहित्य है। वह हिन्दी में भरा पड़ा है मराठी में भी है और तामिल में भी। वह ऊंचा साहित्य है। मैं तो उस सब साहित्य का पुजारी हूं। हिन्दी चलाने के सम्बन्ध में समय निश्चय करने की बात वह चाहते हैं कि उन पर छोड़ दी जाय। यह अजीब बात है और समझ में न आने वाली बात है क्योंकि हिन्दी को देश में चलाने की अवधि तो पहले से ही संविधान में तय हो चुकी है।

मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि मुझे तो लज्जा आती है जब यहां पर बैठ करके लोगों को अंग्रेजी में भाषा करते सुनता हूं। क्या ५–६ वर्ष के अन्दर हम इस योग्य अपने को नहीं बना सके कि हम यहां पर टूटी फूटी हिन्दी में अपनी बात कह लें मैं तो समझता हूं कि अगर यहां पर मेरे मित्र लोग हिन्दी में बोलें तो शायद वह उस अंग्रेजी से बुरी नहीं होगी जिसमें कि अधिकतर लोग यहां पर बोलते हैं

डा० एस० एन० सिंह (सारन पूर्व) : अच्छी होगी।

श्री टंडन : यहां लोग अंग्रेजी के ऊपर अभिमान करते हैं लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं भी और जो मेरे यहां और मित्र लोग बैठे हुए हैं वे जब अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं तो थोड़े से गिने चुने लोगों को छोड़ कर हम सब अधिकतर टूटी फूटी अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं। शायद कोई अंग्रेज आये तो वह जल्द समझ भी नहीं पायेगा कि हम अंग्रेजी बोल रहे हैं या दूसरी भाषा बोल रहे हैं। हमें अंग्रेजी पर अभिमान करना उचित नहीं है। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि यहां पर लोग हिन्दी में बोलें और अंग्रेजी का मोह त्यागें अगर अभी हिन्दी में न बोले सकें तो मैं कहूंगा कि बजाय अंग्रेजी में बोलने के वे अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषा जैसे बंगला या तामिल आदि में बोलें। अपनी भाषा में बोलना अधिक अच्छा है। इसकी अपेक्षा कि हम यहां बैठ करके अंग्रेजी में बोलें और संसार के सामने अपनी हंसी उड़वायें।

मैं बस और अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता। अन्त में शिक्षा उपमंत्री अपने भाई से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस अंक के विषय पर विशेष ध्यान दें और जो हिन्दी टाइपराइटर बहुत शीघ्र बनने वाला है उसमें नागरी अक्षरों के साथ नागरी अंकों का प्रवेश करा के उसको जनता के सामने लायें।

श्रीमती मिनीमाता (बिलासपुर–दुर्गरायपुर-रक्षित–अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत ही एक ऐसा देश है जिसकी शिक्षा का माध्यम विदेशी भाषा है। मैं यह बात स्वीकार करती हूं कि उसे दूर करने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने कुछ ठोस कदम उठाया है परन्तु अभी उसमें बहुत कमी है और उसके लिये हमारी सरकार को बहुत प्रयत्नशील होने की जरूरत है।

दूसरा प्वाइंट मेरा यह है कि वर्तमान स्कूलों, कालिजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में जो शिक्षा दी जाती है, वह जीवनोपयोगी नहीं होती है क्योंकि रेखागणित और बीजगणित आदि विषयों का खास कर लड़कियों को आगे चल कर कोई फायदा नहीं होता और मैं चाहती हूं कि लड़कियों को विशेष करके कुछ ऐसी शिक्षा देनी चाहिये जो कि उनके गृहस्थ्य जीवन में काम आ सके। उनको बच्चों की देखभाल की विधि, सीना पिरोना तथा अन्य घरेलू धंधा सिखाना चाहिये.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No subject should be more important than the one that is being discussed in the House by the hon. Member who is called upon to speak. If other hon. Members have something more important, they have many other places to talk.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): The Central Hall is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member proceed with her speech now.

श्रीमती मिनीमाता : परन्तु आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली उन्हें फैशन परस्त बनाती है और जिससे आगे चलकर जीवन में उनको असफलता मिलती है। लड़कियों को बीजगणित और रेखागणित की शिक्षा न देकर घरेलू काम धंधे जैसे सीना, पिरोना, काढ़ना और बच्चों को लालन पालन करना सीख सकें। हमारी सरकार हमेशा कहती है कि बच्चे राष्ट्र की भावी संपत्ति हैं, इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे बच्चों के पालन पोषण के लिये हमारी महिलाओं को अच्छी तरह से शिक्षा दी जाय।

तीसरी बात मैं यह चाहती हूं कि आजकल शहरों में लड़के लड़कियों को सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाती है, वह सैनिक शिक्षा ग्रामों में लड़के और

लड़कियों को भी दी जानी चाहिये । इसलिये मैं चाहती हूं कि ग्रामों में सैनिक शिक्षा देने की तुरन्त व्यवस्था की जाय । "इंसानियत" नामक चित्र में मैंने देखा है कि एक ग्राम की लड़कियों ने अपने ग्राम की रक्षा के लिए सैनिक शिक्षा प्राप्त की और शत्रु के आक्रमण के अवसर पर उन्होंने अपने ढंग पर ग्राम की रक्षा की। शिक्षा मंत्रालय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हमारे ग्रामों में सैनिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होना जरूरी है ।

आप देखेंगे कि हमारे ग्रामों की भोली भाली लड़कियों का जीवन कितना दर्दनाक है । बचपने से उनको कोई शिक्षा नहीं मिलती है और इसलिये मैं समझती हूं कि वहां पर अनिवार्य शिक्षा किये जाने की नितांत आवश्यकता है । और इस तरह से उनका जीवन बहुत कुछ सुधर जाने की आशा है । जब तक अनिवार्य शिक्षा नहीं की जायगी तब तक हमारी वे ग्रामीण भोली-भाली लड़कियों जो कि शिक्षित लड़कों की घृणा की पात्र होती हैं, उनकी अवस्था में सुधार नहीं होगा । हमारा देश ग्रामों का देश है और जब तक कि ग्रामों में सुधार नहीं होगा, तब तक यह नहीं समझा जा सकता कि हमें आजादी मिली है और आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आप ग्रामों की ओर और अधिक उदार नीति अपनायें। आज ग्रामीण लड़कियों में शिक्षा के अभाव के कारण उनकी दयनीय दशा है और उन पर बचपने से ही सब तरह का शोषण होता है और वे बचपने से ही उस ढांचे में ढल जाती हैं कि दुनिया क्या है और शादी क्यों होती है और स्त्री पुरुष कैसे रहते है, इस तरह उनका जीवन नष्ट हो जाता है । इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि गांवों की शिक्षा की ओर हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय विशेष ध्यान दे ।

हमारी सरकार कुछ बच्चों को हर साल मैरिट स्कालरशिप (योग्यता छात्रवृत्तियां) देती है और काफी रकम खर्च करती है लेकिन इस स्कालरशिप से हमारे गांव के गरीब बच्चों को कोई फायदा नहीं है। मैं ने यह भी देखा है कि यह स्कालरशिप पाने वालों में हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अफसरों के बच्चे ही रहते हैं और वे ही इस स्कालरशिप से फायदा उठाते हैं । क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अफसरों के बच्चे ही इस मेरिट स्कालरशिप पाने के योग्य हैं ? इसके अतिरिक्त जो सरकारी विज्ञापन होता है वह हमारे गांवों तक पहुंच ही नहीं पाता और गांवों के लोगों को इसके बारे में कुछ मालूम नहीं हो पाता, कुछ शहरी आदमी ही इससे फायदा उठाते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त परीक्षा लेने की प्रणाली भी दोषपूर्ण है और मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि इसका क्या कारण है कि हर साल केवल शिक्षा विभाग के उच्च कर्मचारियों के बच्चे ही पास होते हैं ? क्या आम जनता के बाल बच्चे योग्य नहीं होते ? यह देखा जाता है कि जिन अफसरों के जरिये परीक्षा दी जाती है उन्हीं के बच्चे तथा दो चार उनके रिश्तेदारों के बच्चे ही पास होते हैं । इससे तो अच्छा यह होता कि सरकार मेरिट स्कालरशिप में खर्च न करके ग्रामों के बच्चों को सैनिक शिक्षा दिलाने की व्यवस्था में खर्च करे ।

मेरी एक और प्रार्थना है कि वर्तमान समय में जितने विद्यार्थी बी० ए० पास करके निकलते हैं उनको कम से कम एक वर्ष के लिये ग्राम सेवा के कार्य पर नियुक्त किया जाय ताकि वे ग्रामों की कठिनाइयों को समझें और स्वयं आदर्श नागरिक बनें और उनकी सेवा से ग्राम भी आदर्श ग्राम बनें । वे हमारे उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त नवयुवक और नवयुवतियां ग्रामों में जा कर उनके साथ मिल जुल कर रहना सीखगे और एक दूसरे की मदद करना सीखेंगे और सेवा करने की महत्ता को समझें । इसलिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि बी० ए० पास लड़के और लड़कियों को तुरन्त ही ग्राम सेवा के काम पर नियुक्त किया जाय ।

श्री राधा रमण (दिल्ली नगर) : शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सदन के सामने रक्खी गई है उसे मैं ने आद्योपान्त पढ़ा । उस के पढ़ने पर मेरे दिल पर जो असर हुआ उस से तो यही जाहिर होता है कि जो हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय है वह अपना काम बहुत ही खूबी से और सब तरफ करता चला जाता है । इस में कोई शक भी नहीं है कि जहां तक इस मंत्रालय का सवाल है पिछले कई वर्षों में उस ने सभी क्षेत्रों में काफी नये नये सुझाव रक्खे हैं और इस से यह जाहिर हो जाता है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय का काम प्रगति कर रहा है और उसी तरफ बढ़ रहा है जिस तरफ हम उसे ले जाना चाहते हैं ।

लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि रिपोर्ट को जिस वक्त हम सारे देश में फैली हुई शिक्षा से और उस के जो परिणाम देखने में आते हैं उन से मिलाते हैं तो हमें काफी मायसी होती है । अभी पूज्य श्री टंडन जी ने जिस बात की तरफ इशारा किया,

[श्री राघा रमण]

और मैं समझता हूं कि वह इशारा बहुत जरूरी है, उस पर अमल करना उस से भी ज्यादा जरूरी है, वह है हमारे अपने बच्चों का चरित्र। हम ने अपने संविधान में और सारे देश में इस बात की घोषणा की कि हमारा मुल्क धर्म निरपेक्ष शिक्षा प्रणाली का हिमायती है। और मैं यह समझता हूं कि जिस वातावरण से हमारा देश गुजर रहा है और दुनिया के सामने और अपने सामने हम जो आदर्श रखना चाहते हैं यह बिल्कुल उस के मुताबिक है। हम किसी भी धर्म के प्रचार की इजाजत अपने स्कूलों के अन्दर नहीं दे सकते, यह ठीक है, लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि हम ने यह फैसला तो कर लिया लेकिन उस से जो गैप अथवा जो कमजोरी पैदा हो जाती है हम ने उस का प्रतिकार नहीं किया। हमारे स्कूलों से, चाहे वे प्राइमारी स्कूल हों, चाहे सैकन्ड्री स्कूल हों या हायर सैकेन्ड्री स्कूलस ही क्यों न हों, मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे बच्चों के चरित्र बनने में बहुत ज्यादा सहायता नहीं मिलती है। बच्चों को केवल किताबी शिक्षा दी जाती है, काफी पढ़ा लिखा दिया जाता है और मैं यह भी देखता हूं कि देश में स्कूल के बच्चे काफी नये नये काम करते नजर आते हैं, लेकिन जब हम उन के कार्यों का निरीक्षण करते हैं तो हमें ऐसा लगता है कि वह दूसरी ओर चरित्रहीनता की तरफ बढ़ते जाते हैं। आप ने देखा होगा स्कूलों और कालेजों में हम आज कल किस वातावरण से गुजर रहे हैं। युनिवर्सिटीज (विद्यालयों) के अन्दर हमारे नौजवानों की क्या हालत है, उन में डिसिप्लिन (अनुशासन) की कितनी कमी है। इस के आलावा जो काम आज हम अपने मुल्क का निर्माण करने के लिये कर रहे हैं उस का बालकों के चरित्र से क्या ताल्लुक है? यह सब सवाल हल चाहते है। मैं शिक्षा विभाग का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम ने निरपेक्ष धर्म की शिक्षा देना कबूल किया, लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हमारे बच्चों का चरित्र न बने और हमारे विद्यालयों में इसके अनुकूल वातावरण न हो। जिस वातावरण में बच्चे पलने चाहियें वह वातावरण आज देश में नहीं मिल रहा है, उस को दूर करने का हमे पूरा प्रयत्न करना है। मुझे बहुत से प्राइमारी स्कूलों में जाने का मौका मिलता है, कुछ थोड़े से प्राईमरी स्कूल में मैं अनुभव के तौर पर चलाता भी हूं मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है कि वहां के बच्चों में वह चरित्र, वह गुण, जिन के बल पर हम उन्हें एक इन्सान कह सकें, देखने को नहीं मिलते। न हमें ऐसे अध्यापक मिलते हैं और न ही ऐसा वातावरण मिलता है और विभाग की ओर से भी उस के प्रति उदासीनता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बहुत ज्यादा बातें न कहते हुए यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप अपनी शिक्षा प्रणाली के अन्दर सब से ज्यादा जोर इस बात पर दीजिये। आप ने हजारों बातें कीं, बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें बनाईं, बड़े बड़े काम करने की योजनायें सामने रक्खीं, मगर अगर आप को इन्सान नहीं मिलेंगे, या अगर आप को चरित्रवान बच्चे नहीं मिलेंगे, तो आप की सारी योजनायें फुजूल हो जायेंगी। अगर आप कुछ काम कर भी पायेंगे तो वह काम नहीं के बराबर होंगे और हम को बहुत काफी मायूसी होगी। मैं देखता हूं कि हमारे स्कूलों के अन्दर आज कल जहां किताबें पढ़ाई जाती हैं, वहां ए० सी० सी० (सहायक छात्र सेनादल), एन० सी० सी० (राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेनादल), स्काउटिंग और नैशनल डिसिप्लिन (राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन) के कई तरीके काम में लाये जाते हैं। लेकिन उन में भी कुछ कमी नजर आती है। हम ऐसा कर रहे हैं कि स्कूलों के प्रबन्धकर्ताओं और अध्यापकों के अन्दर एक दिमागी उलझन पैदा हो जाती है क्योंकि इन चीजों के बारे में हमारा कोई साफ नजरिया नहीं है। यह बालकों का चरित्र निर्माण करने में बहुत ज्यादा सहायक हो सकती है, लेकिन अगर एक ही स्कूल मे हम इन सब चीजों को एक साथ लागू कर दें तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस का परिणाम बहुत अच्छा नहीं निकलता। आज देखने में यह आता है कि शिक्षा विभाग की तरफ से, सेन्टर की सरकार तथा राज्यों की सरकारों की तरफ से भी इस प्रकार के आदेश जाते हैं कि इन कार्यक्रमों को स्कूलों के अन्दर काफी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये। मैं भी इस का हिमायती हूं कि यह चीजें बड़ी अच्छी हैं और उन को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूं कि एक ही स्कूल के अन्दर एक साथ यह सारे कार्यक्रम लागू कर दिये जायें। इस प्रकार कंफ्यूजन (गड़बड़ी) बढ़ेगा और सफलता मिलनी कठिन होगी। साथ ही जो चरित्र निर्माण का कार्य हम करना चाहते हैं वह भी न हो सकेगा। मुझे खुद अपने अनुभव से इस बात का पता है कि स्काउटिंग एक आला चीज है दुनियां के अन्दर, इस के जरिये बच्चों में चरित्र पैदा हो सकता है। इस के जरिये जो धर्म निरपेक्षिता का सिद्धान्त आप ने अपनाया है उस को भी आप चला सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह देखता हूं कि जब एक स्कूल में चारों चीजों को लागू कर दिया जाय और

मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से, शिक्षा विभाग की तरफ से अलग अलग डायरेक्शन्ज जायें, तो आशातीत परिणाम सम्भव नहीं हैं। इस से शिक्षा के रोजाना के काम में भी बाधा पड़ती है और बच्चों का यह फैसला करना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है कि वह किस तरफ जायें। मैं समझता हूं कि हमें इस बात को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिये कि चाहे स्काउटिंग अपना ली जाय या किसी दूसरी चीज को अपना लिया जाय लेकिन एक स्कूल में एक ही को ले कर उसे सारे बच्चों पर लागू किया जाय। सारे कामों को एक ही स्कूल में एक साथ लागू करने में मैं आप से सहमत नहीं हूं। मैं मंत्रालय से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में जो कंफ्यूजन है उस से दूर हटाया जाय और सब विद्यालयों को जिन में यह कार्यक्रम रखे जायें यह आदेश दिये जायें कि वे एक ही चीज को चुन लें।

दूसरी बात जो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जैसा कि अभी मुझ से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बतलाया कि शिक्षा का स्थान किसी देश के उत्थान और उस की उन्नति के लिये महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम अपने देश को बनायें, अपने देश को नवनिर्माण की तरफ ले जायें। लेकिन ऐसा करने के लिये हमें अपनी शिक्षा की तरफ अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। शिक्षा पर जो कुछ भी ध्यान दिया जाता है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। यह मैं ही नहीं सारा देश एक मुंह से कहता है। अगर हमारा शिक्षा विभाग इस को मंजूर न करे तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि वह अपनी आंखें असलियत से मूंदता है, सदाकत से (सच्चाई से) और वस्तुस्थिति से अनभिज्ञ है।

संविधान के अन्दर जो यह डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल (निर्देशक सिद्धान्त) हैं जिस के बेसिस (आधार) पर आप यह कहते हैं कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन (प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा) दस साल के अन्दर अनिवार्य हो जायेगी, उस के लिये आप ने यह आंकड़े दिये हैं कि अगले पांच साल में उन को आप ४२ परसेन्ट (प्रतिशत) से ५० परसेन्ट कर देंगे। हमारा लक्ष्य है कि दस साल के अन्दर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में प्राइमरी एजुकेशन अनिवार्य कर दी जाये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो आप ने आंकड़े सामने रखे है उनके द्वारा हमारा यह लक्ष्य किस प्रकार १० वर्षों में पूरा हो सकेगा? अगर आप इसी तरह से शिक्षा को फैलायेंगे जिस तरह से आज फैला रहे हैं और अगले पांच साल में फैलाने का इरादा रखते हैं, तो संविधान में कही गई बात को पूरा करने में आपको १० साल की बजाय २० साल लगने लाजमी हैं। एक बात मैं और भी देखता हूं। अगले पांच सालों में आप ५० फी सदी बच्चों को प्रायमरी एजुकशन देना चाहते हैं। और इन ५० फी सदी में लड़कियों की संख्या लड़कों से फिर बहुत कम होगी।

आज जब हमारा संविधान लड़कों और लड़कियों को बराबरी का दर्जा देता है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह जो फर्क है इसको कब तक आप कायम रखेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको दूर करने के लिये भी शिक्षा विभाग कोई कदम उठाये और इस फर्क को दूर करे। जो रकम इस काम के लिये रखी गई है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है, यह मैं मानता हूं। उसको बढ़ाने के लिये हमें क्या करना चाहिये, यह बताने की मुझे आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि एक बार आपको बहुत सारे कामों को छोड़कर शिक्षा को पकड़ लेना चाहिये। आपको जब शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सफलता प्राप्त हो जाएगी। और एक बार आप बच्चों को इन्सान बना देंगे तो बाकी सब चीजें आसान हो जायेंगी। अगर हमारा चरित्र नहीं बना, अगर हम इन्सान नहीं बनें तो आपके जितने भी आयोजन हैं वे बेकार साबित होंगे, मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि अभी दो साल पहले जब मैं विनोबा जी से मिला था और उनसे मैंने विचार-विमर्श किया था, उन्होंने यह बताया था कि आज की शिक्षा पद्धति जो कि हमारे देश में चल रही है, इसको कुछ अर्से के लिये स्थगित कर देना चाहिये। जिस प्रकार की बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जा रही है, उनके विचारों में, उससे कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। यही नहीं फायदा होने के बजाय नुकसान ही हो रहा है। हम देखते हैं कि आपके कामों से जिस लाभ की हम आशा करते हैं, वह हमें नहीं हो रहा है। उन्होंने मुझ से यह भी कहा था कि जितनी भी यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं उन सब को १० साल के लिये बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये और इस तरह से जितना भी रुपया बचे उसे प्राइमरी शिक्षा पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिये, चरित्र निर्माण की ओर लगा दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह कहां तक हो सकता है, लेकिन यह एक महापुरुष के विचार हैं और मैंने आपके सामने रख दिए हैं। कुछ कामों में से जो कि इतने ज्यादा जरूरी काम नहीं है, रुपया बचा कर के शिक्षा विभाग को दे देना चाहिये जिस से डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स के अनुसार हम टारगेट (लक्ष्य) पूरा कर सकें।

[श्री राघा रमण]

एक बात और को मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह ह कि अभी मेरे से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी कहा है और इसके बारे में शिकायत भी की ह कि चरित्र निर्माण की ओर हमारा ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है और हमें सही किस्म के अध्यापक नहीं मिलते हैं। आज हम क्या देखते हैं ? अध्यापकों का स्तर बहुत नीचा है। जिन लोगों के हाथ में आप छोटे छोटे बालकों का भविष्य सौंपते हैं, उनके स्तर को ऊंचा करने तथा उन्हें स्वयं अपने चरित्र को ऊंचा उठाने के साधन प्रदान करने चाहियें। उनके विचारों में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाना चाहिये जिस से वह बच्चों से प्रेम करना सीखें और उन को सिर्फ किताबी तालीम न दे कर चरित्रवान भी बनावें। पुरानी किताबों की पढ़ने के लिये आप उनसे कहते हैं, वह किताबें बहुत बरस पहले स्वीकार की गई थीं और आज भी चल रही हैं। इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने सें पता चलता कि आपने बहुत सी कमेटियों का आयोजन किया है। आपने बेसिक एजुकेशन (बुनियादी शिक्षा) के लिये एक आल इंडिया कमेटी) अखिल भारतीय समिति) बनाई है आपने बुक ट्रस्ट (पुस्तक प्रन्यास) का निर्माण किया जिस के जरिये आप चाहते हैं कि बच्चों के लिये अच्छी अच्छी किताबें लिखाई जायें। इस सब के लिये धन्यवाद। लेकिन यह चीजें हमें बहुत सतोष नहीं दे सकती हैं। जिस धीमे तरीके से आप चल रहे हैं, जिस तरह सें आप कदम आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं उससे तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि कोई खास तरक्की निकट भविष्य में हम नहीं कर सकेंगे। जितने बेसबरे हमें होना चाहिये, उतने बेसबरे हम नहीं हैं। आप जितने अर्से में सारा काम करना चाहते हैं, उतने अर्से में आप नहीं कर पायगे मुझे यह देखकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि हमारा जो पड़ोसी मुल्क, सीलोन (लंका) तथा बर्मा हैं वहां पर बहुत ही लगन से शिक्षा के बारे में काम किया जा रहा है और वे बहुत तेजी से चल रहे हैं। बर्मा में यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन भी बिना शुल्क दी जाती है और बहुत छोटे बच्चों की शिक्षा देने के बारे सें भी वे कदम आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह और भी आश्चर्य को बात है इस लिये भी हो जातीहै कि उनके साधन इतने ज्यादा नहीं हैं,जितने कि हमारे हैं और उनके सामने इतनी ज्यादा कठिनाइयां हैं जितनी कि हमारे सामने नहीं है।

जहां तक अध्यापकों का सवाल है उनके स्तर को उंचा करने की ओर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। उनकी जो शिकायतें हैं उनकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा। उनको नये ढंग की शिक्षा का प्रयोग कराना होगा जिस से कि वह बच्चों को सही किस्म की शिक्षा दे सकें तथा वे बच्चों को सही किस्म के इन्सान या सही किस्म के मनुष्य बना सकें। यह बहुत जरूरी चीज हैं। आपने कहा है कि अगले पांच सालों के अन्दर आप एजुकटिड अनएमप्लायड (शिक्षित बेकार) के लिये ८८,००० नई जगहें शिक्षकों के रूप में उपलब्ध करेंगे। यह बहुत बड़ी संख्या है और म आशा करता हूं कि आप जो यह अध्यापक भरती करेंगे, सही किस्म के ही भरती करेंगे। आपने योजना यह बनाई है कि आप ८,००० को शहरों में और ८०,००० को गावों में शिक्षक का काम देंगे। यह एक मुबारिक ख्याल है। लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप सही किस्म के शिक्षक पैदा करें। जरूरत इस बात की नहीं है कि उनको एक दो साल की ट्रेनिंग दे दी जाये और कुछ एलिमेंटरी चीजें उनको बता दी जायें। जरूरत इस बात की है कि उनके दिल में बच्चों के प्रति स्नेह की भावना पैदा की जाये, बच्चों के भविष्य को उज्जवल बनाने के लिये उनके दिल सें एक लगन हो और वे अपना काम भली भांति करें। मैं अर्ज करता हूं जहां तक प्राईमरी एजुकेशन का ताल्लुक है आप कोशिश कीजिए कि स्त्रियों को अधिक से अधिक संख्या में इस काम के लिये रखा जाये। मेरा अपना अनुभव यह बताना है कि स्त्रियां बच्चों का चरित्र निर्माण करने में ज्यादा सफल रहती हैं और ज्यादा अच्छी तरह मे काम कर सकती हैं। अगर प्राइमरी शिक्षा का सारा भार आप स्त्रियों के ऊपर नहीं छोड़ सकते तो जितनी ज्यादा सें ज्यादा संख्या में आप उन्हें रख सकते हैं उतनी रखें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूं कि आप प्राइमारी शिक्षा का स्टैंडर्ड (स्तर) ऊंचा करने में और विशेषकर बच्चों को चरित्रवान बनाने में बहुत हद तक सफल होंगे। इसके बहुत ही अच्छ नतीजे निकलने की आप आशा कर सकते हैं। तो मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें। साथ ही साथ जो भेद लड़कों और लड़कियों की संख्या के बीच है, इसको दूर करन का प्रयत्न किया जाय। मैं एक बार फिर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्राइमरी और प्रिप्राइमरी (पूर्व प्राइमरी) शिक्षा (एजुकेशन) का जो कार्य है वह स्त्रियों के सुपुर्द किया जाये और मैं आशा करता हूं कि योग्य शिक्षक पैदा करने की एक योजना शिक्षा मंत्रालय हमारे सामतें प्रस्तुत करेगा।

अब चूंकि वक्त नहीं है, मैं केवल एक छोटी सी बात आपके सामने एक मिनट में रखकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं। आपने बहुत

सी कमेटियों की नियुक्तियां की हैं और स्कालरशिप्स भी आपकी ओर से बहुत दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं ने यह देखा है कि इन स्कालरशिप्स के बारे में बहुत से लोगों को शिकायत रहती है कि ये सही ढंग से नहीं दिये जाते हैं। लोगों के दिलों में कुछ इस प्रकार का ख्याल है कि जिन लोगों को यह स्कालरशिप्स मिलने चाहियें उनको न मिल कर दूसरों को मिल जाते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि किसी का पक्ष लिया जाता ह। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि अगर कोई इंडिपेंडेंट कमेटी (स्वतंत्र समिति) बनाई जाये जिस में कि नान-आफिशल्स (गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति) और आफिसर्स (सरकारी अधिकारी) दोनों हों और वह इन तमाम स्कालरशिप्स (छात्रवृत्तियों) का फैसला किया करें तो अच्छा रहेगा। यदि आपने ऐसी कमेटी की स्थापना की तो इस प्रकार की जो बातें आपके सामने आती हैं कि सही प्रकार के लोगों को स्कालरशिप्स नहीं दिये जाते हैं वह नहीं आयेंगी।

मैं कहना तो बहुत कुछ चाहता था लेकिन चूंकि समय नहीं है मैं उन को नहीं कह पा रहा हूं और जो मोटी मोटी बातें हैं वे मैंने आपके सामने रख दी हैं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ जो मांगें इस सदन में पेश की गई हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Education which have been indicated by Members to be moved:

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motions.
17	469, 470, 471, 859, 860 1190 to 1204, 1206 to 1210
18	820, 821, 861
20	599, 1211, 1212, 1213
21	1215
118	883

Indiscipline and disregard of national moral standards by students

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disregard of interests of teaching staff in Secondary as well as Primary stages

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disregard of the Sanskrit and Hindi Institutions running mostly on Oriental lines

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to enlist co-operation of Members of Parliament in implementing schemes under Social Welfare Board

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to give sufficient number of scholarships to Andhra students for Technical education abroad

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of measures to carry out the directive principle of the Constitution with regard to the provision for introduction of free and compulsory primary education

Shri B. C. Das: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy with regard to grants to Public schools

Shri B. C. Das: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of setting up an All India Primary Education Commission

Shri B. C. Das: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Living conditions of teachers

Shri B. C. Das: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reorganisation of educational systems

Shri B. C. Das: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Development and expansion of Basic Education

Shri B. C. Das: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate provision for educational development in Second Five Year Plan

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Service conditions of teachers employed under the programme to relieve educated unemployment

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in employment of teachers under the programme to relieve educated unemployment

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of assurance regarding continuance of Special Cadre Schools and service of teachers appointed under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Discrimination in making grants to Social Education Centres

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Implementation of recommendations of Secondary Education Commission

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administration of University Grants Commission

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to restore India House Library

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Anomalies in pay scales of teachers in Centrally administered Universities

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reorganisation of the Ministry

Shri Khardekar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Danger of lowering the standard of large number of schools in the process of reconstruction of Secondary Education

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for larger grants to colleges

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in payment of scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[redacted]dvance planning for technical [redacted]n integral part of overall planning for the country

[redacted]ri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to maintain properly ancient monuments of Vijayanagar Kingdom in Hampi village of Bellary District in Mysore State

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to maintain in proper condition ancient monuments called Venkanur Bhavi in Adoni and Halvi of Adoni Taluq, Andhra State

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Archatelogy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the Government to preserve in proper condition ancient monuments like Jumma Masjid at Adoni in Andhra State

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Irregularity in payment of Central scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

Shri Deogam: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Defects in administration of National Archives

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reorientation of policies to absorb highest principles of Indian life

Shri Khardekar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of sufficient accommodation in National Archives

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under the 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to provide sufficient funds to Andhra State Government to build hostels

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Capital outlay of the 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House.

श्री रामजी वर्मा (जिला देवरिया पूर्व) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जब मैं कुछ कहता हूं तो मुझे उस समय की याद आती है जब भारत परतंत्र था । उस समय शिक्षा के बारे में काफी आवाज उठाई जाती थी और राष्ट्रीय स्कूल खोले जाते थे । लेकिन स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भी यह कहा जाता है और बड़े बड़े जिम्मेवार लोगों की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि शिक्षा प्रणाली खराब है और इसे जल्द ही बदला जाना चाहिये और इसके स्थान पर दूसरी प्रणाली कायम करनी चाहिये । लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या कारण है कि अब जब कि अंग्रेज यहां पर नहीं हैं और हमारे अपने नेताओं के हाथ में ही शिक्षा की बागडोर है क्यों इस शिक्षा प्रणाली को नहीं बदला जा रहा है । उसका रोना तो रोया जाता है लेकिन चला उसी पथ पर जाता है जो कि अंग्रेजों ने चलाया था ।

शिक्षा का विषय बहुत कुछ राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में है । केन्द्रीय सरकार भी कुछ करोड़ रुपया जरूर खर्च करती है लेकिन बुनियादी बातें और शिक्षा का अधिकतर कार्य राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में ही है । लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि आजकल अगर भारत में शिक्षा के रास्ते में कोई रोड़ा है तो वह केंद्रीय और राज्य सरकारें ही हैं । मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं । यदि मैं उत्तर

[श्री रामजी वर्मा]

प्रदेश का एक उदाहरण यहां पेश करूं तो कुछ अप्रासंगिक न होगा। आज भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद हर जगह और विशेषकर गांवों में लोग चाहते हैं कि उनके कर्ग व जवार में स्कूल खोले जायें। लेकिन अगर लोग स्कूल खोलते हैं तो उनके लिये मान्यता सरकार से लेनी पड़ती है। अगर सरकार से मान्यता न ली जाये तो विद्यार्थी किसी काम के नहीं रहते। उन्हें सरकार से मान्यता लेने के लिये सरकरी दफ्तरों में और मिनिस्टरों के पास घूमना पड़ता है। दफ्तरों से यह पूछा जाता है कि तुम्हारे पास इमारत है तुम्हारे यहां मेजें हैं तुम्हारे यहां लड़कों के बैठने के लिये स्टल हैं। यह बात गौण रह जाती है कि पढ़ने वाले लड़के कितने हैं। इस बात की परवाह नहीं की जाती कि लड़के कितने हैं। न इस बात का ख्याल किया जाता है कि उनके गार्डियन उनको पढ़ाना चाहते हैं या नहीं। अगर आपके पास स्कूल की इमारत हो और मेजें और स्टूल हों तो मान्यता मिल जायेगी। अगर ये चीजें नहीं हैं तो मान्यता नहीं मिलेगी। अब बताइये कि आप लड़कों को पढ़ायेंगे या बेंचों और कुर्सियों और इमारतों को पढ़ायेंगे। इस तरह से मान्यता न देकर सरकार शिक्षा को रोक रही है। भारतवर्ष में जहां पुराने जमाने में वेद और शास्त्र पेड़ों के नीचे और शिलाओं पर बैठकर लिखे गये थे वहां पर आज यह पूछा जाता है कि स्कूल के लिये इमारत है या नहीं, मेज कुर्सी है या नहीं। आज यह समझा जाता है कि जब मेज और कुर्सी होगी तभी लड़के पढ़ सकेंगे। यह कौनसी समझदारी की बात है। लेकिन स्कूलों के लिये मान्यता तभी दी जाती है जब कि ये चीजें हों। लड़कों की संख्या के आधार पर मान्यता वहीं दी जाती।

मैं आपके सामने उत्तर प्रदेश का एक और उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूं। जब मिनिस्टर, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी दौरे पर जाते हैं तो लड़को की पढ़ाई का बहुत नुकसान किया जाता हैं। एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि विद्यार्थियों को राजनीति में हिस्सा नहीं लेना चाहिये। लेकिन जब मिनिस्टर आदि दौरे पर जाते हैं तो यह ख्याल होता है कि न मालूम जनता उनकी सभाओं में आवेगी या नहीं आवेगी। इसलिये जहां उनके जाने का प्रोग्राम होता है उसके आसपास के दस बारह स्कूलों की छुट्टी कर दी जाती है और मास्टर और लड़के उनकी सभाओं का इन्तिजाम करने में लगते हैं। यही नहीं लड़कों को मिनिस्टरों को पहनाने के लिये मालायें गूंथना सिखाया जाता है। टीचर कवितायें कम्पोज करते हैं जिनके द्वारा ल[illegible]*lations of* मंत्रियों का गुणगान करते हैं। *ission* लड़कियों से कोरस पाठ कराया जाता *ove:* इस तरह से लड़कों को पाठशालाओं में स्तुति सिखलाया जाता है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि जिस त से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने शिक्षा के कार्य को स्टे गवर्नमेंट्स के ऊपर छोड़ दिया है आप हिम्मत करके उसी तरह से इस काम को स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों से भी हटा लें और स्थानीय शिक्षा होने दीजिये। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो देश बहुत जल्दी शिक्षित हो जायेगा। मैं आपसे सच कहता हूं कि आज यदि कोई शिक्षा के मार्ग में रुकावट है तो वह केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार ही हैं। इसलिये मैं आपसे यह आग्रह करता हूं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके शिक्षण संस्थाओं को अपने से मुक्त कर दीजिये।

आजकल प्लानिंग का युग है। आज हर तरह की प्लानिंग होती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आपकी क्या प्लानिंग है। कुछ करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर देना, कुछ रुपया हरिजन भाइयों को दे देना या किसी और संस्था को दे देना यह क्या कोई प्लानिंग है ? मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे भारतवर्ष में प्लानिंग करते समय सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान मैन पावर की ओर देना चाहिये। यह इस ओर किसी का ध्यान ही नहीं है। यही बात शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में भी सच है। आज इस बात का प्लानिंग नहीं किया जाता कि शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद कितनों को काम मिलेगा। आज आप यह प्लानिंग कर सकते हैं कि आपको सन् ५६ में, सन् १९५७ में, सन् १९५८ में, सन् १९५९ में, सन् १९६० में और सन् १९६१ में कितने डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, कितने इंजिनियरों की जरूरत पड़ेगी कितने शिक्षकों की जरूरत पड़ेगी और उसी हिसाब से आप लोगों को शिक्षा भी दे सकते हैं। लेकिन यह तो हो नहीं रहा है। आप तो उसी पुरानी परिपाटी को पकड़े हुए हैं जो कि अंग्रेज कायम कर गये हैं वही पुराने इम्तिहान होते हैं, वही पुराने तरह के स्कूल और कालज खोल रहे हैं और उसी तरह से स्कूलों को मान्यता दे रहे हैं। स्कूलों में लड़कों को मिनिस्टरों का गुणगान करना और उनके लिये फूल मालायें बनाना सिखाया जाता है। वे लड़के भविष्य में क्या करेंगे इसका आप विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह आपके लिये भी अच्छी चीज नहीं होगी। पढ़ने के बाद वे यदि १०० जगहें हैं तो उनके लिये दस हजार दरखास्तें भेज देंगे। सौ को जगहें मिल जायेंगी और बाकी रह जायेंगे और फिर वे निराश होकर आपके ऊपर इंट पत्थर फैंकेंगे। जिनसे आप आज स्तुतिगान करवा रहे हैं वही कल निराश होकर

अपने ऊपर पत्थर फेंकेंगे । नैराश्य के वातावरण में उनका ऐसा करना स्वाभाविक है । यदि आप शिक्षा पर कुछ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना चाहते हैं तो आपको यह योजना बनानी ही होगी कि कितनों को शिक्षित करना है, किस प्रकार शिक्षित करना है, किस काम के लिये शिक्षित करना है । जब तक आप इस चीज़ पर काबू प्राप्त नहीं करेंगे तब तक आपको कामयाबी नहीं हो सकती ।

अब मैं कुछ हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में भी कह देना चाहता हूं । आये दिन टन्डन जी तो इसके बारे में बराबर कहते रहते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि उनके कहने में बहुत दम है । जरूर सरकार उनकी बातों को मान्यता देगी । हम लोगों की बात पर जो कि अपोजीशन में हैं, कम ध्यान दिया जाता है लेकिन इतना मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप सचमुच अंग्रेज़ी की जगह पर हिन्दी को स्थापित करना चाहते हैं तो आप संकोच छोड़कर हिन्दी को आगे बढ़ाइये । संकोच करने से काम नहीं चलेगा । अभी आदरणीय टंडन जी ने बताया कि यहां कुछ लोग ऐसी अंग्रेज़ी बोलते हैं कि जिस पर यदि कोई अंग्रेज़ दर्शक गैलरी में बैठा हो तो हंसेगा और वह उसकी समझ में नहीं आवेगी । आज लोग हंसने लायक अंग्रेज़ी बोलने में गर्व का अनुभव करते हैं लेकिन हिन्दी बोलने की हिम्मत नहीं करते । अगर आप अपने मुल्क की बोली को चाहे टूटे फूटे रूप में ही बोलें तो आपको संकोच नहीं होना चाहिये । मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन जरूर करूंगा कि साल भर में कम से कम प्रत्येक मंत्री को एक बार पार्लियामेंट में हिन्दी में जरूर बोलना चाहिये । इसी तरह से मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूंगा कि जब उनको टूटी फूटी अंग्रेज़ी बोलने में संकोच नहीं होता तो उनको टूटी फूटी हिन्दी बोलने में हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिये । उसे बोलने का प्रयास करना चाहिये। लोगों ने कहा कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय की तरफ से विदेशों में सांस्कृतिक मंडल जाते हैं । ठीक है, सांस्कृतिक मंडल जानें चाहियें । लेकिन आज जो सांस्कृतिक मंडल यहां से जाते हैं, अगर उन के सम्बन्ध की विदेशों की रिपोर्टों को देखा जाये तो हम समझेंगे कि शायद हिन्दुस्तान नाच और गान का बहुत बड़ा देश है । मुझे तो सचमुच इस में संकोच होता है कि आप इतना रुपया जो नाच और गान के प्रतिनिधि मंडल विदेशों में भेज कर खर्च करते हैं आप इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकें और इससे जो रुपया बचता है उस को अन्य उपयोगी कार्यों में शिक्षा की तरफ खर्च करें ।

मंत्रालय को मैं थोड़ी बधाई इस बात के लिये दूंगा कि २,५००वीं बुद्ध जयन्ती के अवसर पर उन्होंने कुछ खर्च करके बुद्ध जयन्ती मनाने का आयोजन किया है । किन्तु इस सिलसिले में मंत्रालय जहां जहां पर बुद्ध जी के तीर्थ स्थान हैं वहां के लोगों से प्रतिनिधियों से भी राय (बात) कर के खर्च करता तो मैं समझता हूं इस रुपये का अधिक उपयोग होता और इस तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम और सन् १८५७ का इतिहास लिखने के लिये भी इस मंत्रालय ने कुछ प्रयास किया है, लेकिन वह प्रयास अब तक असफल ही रहा है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम और सन् १८५७ का इतिहास लिखने के साथ आखिर इन्तजार किस बात का है जिस के कारण इतनी देरी हो रही है । इसके साथ साथ इस मंत्रालय का अपना इतिहास भी लिखने का विचार तो नहीं है ? मैं समझता हूं कि यह इतिहास जल्दी लिखा जाना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने अपना इतिहास लिखा हो या आगे लिखें, आप अपना इतिहास लिखना खत्म करें ।

श्री रामजी वर्मा : इस के बाद आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी (जिला हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी हैं, लेकिन जो सबसे जरूरी बात कहनी है वह यह है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रति इस देश में जो हवा बन रही है वह अच्छी नहीं है । अगर हम शिक्षा को इस देश में उपयोगिता और ऊंचाई की ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं तो हमको शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में दो बातों पर गौर करना चाहिये पहला यह कि जनता में उस के प्रति क्या ख्याल हैं, और दूसरे यह कि जिन विद्यार्थियों को हम शिक्षा दे कर निकालते हैं वह हमारे किस काम के उपयुक्त हो कर निकलते हैं । इन दोनों उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रख कर हम यह देख रहे हैं कि जनता में शिक्षा की वर्तमान नीति में कतई विश्वास नहीं है । जनता में इस बात का घोर असन्तोष है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में गलत रास्ते

[श्री० एम० एल० द्विवेदी]

से चल रही है । इस असन्तोष का होना ठीक नहीं है । हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जनता में यह असन्तोष क्यों है । आज उसका असन्तोष इसलिये है कि वह देखती है कि जब उस के बाल बच्चे पढ़कर निकलते हैं तो वे निकम्मे इन्सान बन कर निकलते हैं । आज हम देखते हैं कि शिक्षा का स्तर अंग्रेजों के जमाने से भी अधिक गिर गया है । हमारे कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में इंडिसिप्लिन अर्थात् अनुशासनहीनता फैल रही है । हमारी नीति इस सम्बन्ध में सुदृढ़ नहीं है, इस का नतीजा यह है कि देश भर में शिक्षा के वर्तमान स्वरूप के लिये त्राही त्राही हो रही है । अब भी समय है कि शिक्षा की रीति और नीति में आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाये । यदि हम शिक्षा की बागडोर को सही हाथों में अब भी नहीं देते तो आप निश्चय मानिये कि भावी पीढ़ी को योग्य नेता नहीं मिलेंगे, हमें देश के संचालक नहीं मिलेंगे और हमारे देश की स्थिति इतनी बिगड़ जायेगी कि सम्हालना कठिन होगा । मैं मौलाना साहब का बड़ा आदर करता हूं । वे इज्जत के पात्र हैं और एक बड़े भारी नेता हैं, लेकिन उन के होने से क्या हो सकता है । जिन लोगों के हाथ में शिक्षा की बागडोर है, जो आज शिक्षा के ठेकेदार बने हुए हैं वह शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में या तो शायद ए बी सी तक नहीं जानते, वह नहीं जानते कि शिक्षा को किस प्रकार आगे में जाना चाहिये अथवा जान बूझ कर उसे अकल्याणकारी दिशा में ले जा रहे हैं ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (शाहाबाद दक्षीण) : इस के लिये जिम्मेदार कौन है ?

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मंत्रालय है और दूसरे लोग जो वहां का साधारण काम करते हैं । एक बात मैं यह भी कह दूं कि हमारे संसद के सदस्यों पर भी इस बात की जिम्मेदारी आती है क्योंकि हम सही बात को कहने से डरते हैं, संकोच करते हैं ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्यों आज यह शिक्षा का काम ठीक तरीके से नहीं चल रहा है ? आज देश आपकी तरफ सतृष्ण नेत्रों से देख रहा है । जहां आप बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बना रहे हैं, देश को ऊंचा उठा रहे हैं, वहां आप देश के बच्चों को कहां ले जा रहे हैं ? गड्ढे में । मेरे पास एक किताब है, जिसका नाम है "हैदर अली" और जिसके ऊपर एक हजार रुपये का इनाम दिया गया है और उसको भारतीय बालकों के लिये एक आदर्श पुस्तक कहा गया है । मैं इस पुस्तक में से एक वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस ने इनाम दिया है ?

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : पुस्तक का नाम है "हैदर अली" । केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इनाम दिया है, इस के लेखक कोई पं० रघुबरदयाल मिश्र हैं । इस में लिखा है :

"लेकिन जमाना इसके माफिक न था । राजपूतों ने प्रताप सिंह के नेतृत्व में इसकी बड़ी मुखालिफत की । उनके सामने धर्म और समाज का सनातन रूप था । मगर देश की राजनीतिक इकाई का उन्हें कोई खयाल न था । बाद को औरंगजेब ने तो उन सारे प्रयत्नों पर पानी ही फेर दिया ।"

यह भाषा है इस किताब की जिस के लिये एक हजार रुपये इनाम दिया गया है । एक दूसरा उदाहरण लीजिये । एक बच्चे ने पूछा :

"क्या सोचा करते हैं वे ? मसला क्या है ?"

पूर्णय्या नाम का दूसरा लड़का जवाब देता है :

"मसला ? यही कि हिन्दुस्तान फिर अपनी पुरानी शान को पा जाये । फिर एक बार मुगल बादशाह अपने तख्त और राज की इज्जत रख सके । फिर एक बार अकबर बादशाह के दिन हिन्दुस्तान को देखने को मिलें ।"

इस किस्म की किताब है जिसके लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने एक हजार रुपये का इनाम दिया है । मैं समझता हूं कि संस्कृत के किसी कवि ने ठीक ही कहा है :

" निरस्तपादपे देशे एरंडोऽपि द्रुमायते"

अर्थात् जिस देश में पेड़ नहीं होते वहां अरंडी का पौदा ही पेड़ समझा जाता है । हमारे देश में ज्ञान की कमी नहीं है, हिन्दी जानने वालों की कमी नहीं है, अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की कमी नहीं है । लेकिन जिन किताबों के लिये इनाम मिल सकता है वे केवल इस तरह की ही हैं । यह नमूना है हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय की कार्य शैली और उसकी योग्यता का ।

अब दूसरा नमूना देखिये जो कि हिन्दी अंग्रेजी शब्दावली के बारे में है । जिस संस्था को ६० हजार रुपये की रकम दी गयी है अंग्रेजी हिन्दी कोष बनाने के लिये उस के अंग्रेजी के पर्यायवाची हिन्दी शब्द बनाने के सिद्धांत क्या हैं । सुनिए :

"अगर हिन्दुस्तानी शब्द किसी अंग्रेजी शब्द से बना है और उसी भाव को दे सके तो उसे लेने में कोई दोष नहीं है।"

उन्होंने यह देखने की जरूरत नहीं समझी कि कोई हिन्दी का शब्द उस के लिये काम में आता है या नहीं। मिसाल के लिये बजट शब्द को लीजिये। इसके लिये हमें हिन्दी शब्द बनाना है। अब यह देखिये कि यह शब्द "बजट" कहां से आया। बजट शब्द अंग्रेजीमें फ्रांसीसी शब्द "बजुते" से बना है जिसके माने है थैली। थैली का पर्यायवाची शब्द है "बासनी" जो लोकप्रिय है। इसलिये 'बजट' के लिये "बासनी" शब्द ले लेना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार पार्लियामेंट के लिये "राज्य पंचाय" का शब्द गढ़ा गया। क्या इस के यह माने नहीं हैं कि इस देश के अंदर जो शब्द पहले से हों उन को नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये? इसी तरह से आप देखिये कि बुलेटिन शब्द के लिये "बतोती" शब्द गढ़ा गया है। इस किस्म के शब्द बनाने के लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से ६०,००० रु. दिये गये हैं।(*Interruption*)

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: What is the name of the book?

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : इस किताब का नाम है 'हिन्दुस्तानी अंग्रेजी शब्दावली'।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस ने यह छापा है ?

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चर सोसायटी ने।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस को कितना ईनाम मिला है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not answer all questions.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि संविधान सभा ने जो एक समिति बनाई थी जिस के द्वारा हिन्दी शब्दावली का निर्माण किया जाना था और जिसके सभापति श्री घनश्याम सिंह जी अध्यक्ष विधान सभा मध्य प्रदेश थे और जिसका कार्यालय नागपुर में था उस समिति ने ए से लेकर जेड तक कोई ३०,००० शब्द तैयार कर दिये थे। ए से लेकर सी तक के शब्द तो अंतिम रूप से स्वीकार कर लिये गये थे लेकिन डी से लेकर जेड तक के शब्द बाकी थे जो करीब २५,००० के थे। सन् १९५२ में शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने यह काम अपने जिम्मे ले लिया। आज १९५६ हो गया है और वह शब्दावली तैयार नहीं हुई है। इस के अतिरिक्त आप देखिये कि जो शब्दावली माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिये तैयार की गई है वह मुश्किल से कुल मिलाकर ३०० या ४०० सफो की किताब होगी और मुश्किल से उस में ५,००० शब्द होंगे, लेकिन आज तक संसद के किसी सदस्य तक को पता नहीं कि वह शब्द क्या हुए। इन शब्दों की रचना ऐसे लोग ने की है जिनके पीछे इस कार्य का कोई अनुभव नहीं है। आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि हिन्दी के ये पारिभाषिक शब्द कहां तक उपयुक्त और उपयोगी हो सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय संसद सदस्यों के सामने यह शब्द क्यों नहीं पहुंचाता ? यह प्रत्यक्ष बतलाता है कि हमारे सभी मंत्रालय तो बीसवीं सदी में चल रहे हैं लेकिन हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय सोलहवीं सदी में चल रहा है मैं आपको एक और छोटी सी मिसाल देता हूं। एक संस्था है पार्लियामेंटरी हिन्दी एसोसियेशन यानी संसदीय हिन्दी परिषद जिस में कि इस सदन के सभी दलों के सदस्यगण शामिल हैं। प्रभावशाली सदस्यों में से शायद ही कोई ऐसा सदस्य हो जो इसमें हिस्सा न लेता हो। उसने दक्षिण भारत के लिये भी एक मैगेजीन निकाला है। यही नहीं चौदह की चौदह भाषाओं में इसकी पत्रिकायें निकलती हैं। हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये वर्ग लगाये जाते हैं और साहित्य तैयार किया जाता है। एक पाक्षिक पत्रिका भी प्रकाशित की जाती है तथा कई समारोह आयोजित किये जाते हैं। इस संस्था के लिये हमने १६–१७ पत्र लिखे कि कुछ अनुदान इसको दिया जाये लेकिन इसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान ही नहीं दिया गया। हमारे उपमंत्री महोदय जो अभी यहां बैठे हुए थे और जो अभी अभी उठ कर चले गये हैं मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने मुझ से कहा था कि आप मुझे पत्र लिखें और मैं देखूंगा कि क्या बात है और मैं अनुदान देने की कोशिश भी करूंगा। बहुत लिखा पढ़ी हुई लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जामिया मिलिया को जिस के लिये कि बजट में ५०,००० रुपये रखे गये थे वह तो वर्ष के भीतर ही बढ़ा कर ढाई लाख रुपये कर दिये गये और यह भी बिना संसद के मंजूरी के। लेकिन संसदीय हिन्दी परिषद के साथ बराबर उपेक्षा की गई। मैं पूछता हूं कि जामिया मिलिया के लिए जब आप ५०,००० से बढ़ाकर २५०,००० एक साल में कर सकते हैं तो क्या वजह है कि आप इस परिषद को जो कि हिन्दी के प्रचार में बहुत ज्यादा सहायता दे रही है पर्याप्त धन नहीं देते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जामिया मिलिया कुछ कार्य नहीं कर रही है लेकिन आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि हमारी जो संस्था है जिस में कि इस संसद के सभी दलों के सदस्य शामिल हैं उसकी ओर समुचित ध्यान दिया जाये आपने हिसाब किताब देने के लिए लिखा था। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस संस्था ने एक एक कौड़ी का ३१ मार्च तक का हिसाब किताब दे दिया है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि

[श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी]

बहाने बनाने के अतिरिक्त आप कुछ अधिक देना नहीं चाहते ।

अभी श्री अविनाश लिंगम चेट्टियार साहब ने कहा कि जिस तेजी से हिन्दी वाले बढ़ना चाहते हैं वह गलत है । उनकी इस बात से मैं कुछ हद तक सहमत हूं । मैं मानता हूं कि वह एक विद्वान पुरुष हैं और वह दक्षिण भारत वालों की भावनाओं को समझते हैं और उनका उन पर काफी असर भी है। लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो हिन्दी वाले हैं वे अपनी भाषा को जो कि अब भारतवर्ष की राष्ट्र भाषा है किसी पर लादना नहीं चाहते हैं । उनको स्वाधीनता है कि जितनी देर से चाहे वे हिन्दी सीखें । जहां तक अंकों का सवाल है हम यह चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी के अंकों को हिन्दी में इस्तेमाल न किया जाए । हमारा कहना यह है कि जो हिन्दी अथवा देवनागरी के अंक हैं वही हिन्दी टंकण यंत्रों में प्रयोग किए जायें और यह मेरा विश्वास है कि दक्षिण भारत वालों को भी उनको पढ़ने में सुविधा रहेगी । हम यह चाहते हैं कि दक्षिण भारत वाले असानी से और धीरे धीरे हिन्दी को सीखें और उसे पढें और अगर उन्होंने तय कर लिया है कि उन्हें हिन्दी पढ़नी ही है तब तो ठीक है और अगर वह इसे पढ़ना नहीं चाहते तो हम जबरदस्ती इसे उनके ऊपर लादना नहीं चाहते । मैं उनको उत्तरी भारत वालों की ओर से तथा अपनी ओर से यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम किसी को मजबूर नहीं करते कि वह हिन्दी पढ़े और यह हमारी कभी भी मंशा नहीं होगी कि हम इसे किसी के ऊपर जबरदस्ती लादें । इस का सबूत इस बात से मिलता है कि संसदीय हिन्दी परिषद की जो नीति है वह शुरू ही से रही है कि दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी का प्रचार किया जाये और उनके हित में जो कुछ भी हो सकता है किया जाये ।

टंकण यंत्र के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो अंग्रेजी के टाइपराइटर्स हैं उनमें तो अंग्रेजी के न्यूमैरिकल्स मौजद हैं वे रहें लेकिन हिन्दी के जो टाइपराइटर्स हैं उनमें क्यों अंग्रेजी के अंक लगाये जायें यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

श्री टी० एस० ए० चेट्टियार : ये न्यूमैरिकल्स इंडियन हैं ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : ये इंडियन नहीं हैं यह मैं आप से कहता हूं । वे तो भारतीय अंकों के विकृत रूप मात्र हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस झगड़े का आपस में ही फैसला न कर लीजिये ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर्स में अंग्रेजी के अंक रखते हैं तो यह बात हमें मंजूर नहीं है जो अंग्रेजी के टाइपराइटर्स हैं उनमें अगर आप इन न्यूमैरिकल्स को रखते हैं तो हमें इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है । अगर सरकार इस बात का फैसला करती है कि वह इन्हें अपने कामों के लिये इस्तेमाल करेगी तो वह ऐसा कर सकती हैं लेकिन जनता इसे सहन नहीं करेगी । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे देवनागरी लिपि के अंक हैं उनको दूसरे देशों ने अपनाया है और उन्होंने हमारे अंकों की नकल की थी । यह एक ऐसी बात है जिस पर कि हर भारतीय को गर्व होना चाहिये । अब क्या यह चीज हमें शोभा देती है कि दूसरे देशों ने जिन्होंने हमारी नकल की है हम उनकी नकल करें । हमारे अंक इतने अच्छे हैं और इन्होंने दूसरे देशों को इतना प्रभावित किया कि उन्होंने इनकी नकल की तो क्या अब ये न्यूमैरिकल्स हमारे लिये इतना खराब हो गये हैं कि हम दूसरों की नकल करने लगें और भारत के अपने अंकों को त्याग कर उनके विकृत रूपों को अपनी भाषा में प्रयोग करें ?

अब मैं परिक्षाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार समिति को सहायता दी गई है । लेकिन राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति, वर्धा का नाम आपको शिक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में नहीं मिलेगा । इस संस्था के बारे में मैं यह कह सकता हूं और अपने निजी अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूं कि इसने बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है और दक्षिण भारत के लाखों आदमियों को इसने शिक्षित किया है यह एक बहुत पुरानी संस्था है और अब भी बहुत अच्छा कार्य यह कर रही है । आपको यह कहीं भी नहीं मिलेगा कि हिन्दी की परीक्षाओं को मान्यता प्रदान करने के बारे में कोई समिति बनाई गई थी परन्तु यह आप को लिखा हुआ मिलेगा कि एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई है जिस में लिखा हुआ है कि कुछ संस्थाओं को किस आधार पर मान्यता दी जाये । यह भी कहा गया है कि इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जाने वाला है इसके बारे में न तो कोई कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी और न ही इस आशय की कोई घोषणा की गयी थी और केवल इतना ही कह दिया गया है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय विचार करेगा कि किन किन हिन्दी की परिक्षाओं को मान्यता प्रदान की जायेगी संसद् से इस प्रकार की समिति से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है कोई उसका प्रतिनिधी इसमें शामिल नहीं है इसके सुझाव साधिकार

संस्था के सुझाव नहीं हैं । तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस प्रकार की समिति का काम कैसे विचारणीय हो सकता है । जब आप इस तरह से चोरी चोरी मसले त करने की बात करते हैं तो इसे देखकर तो ताज्जुब ही होता है । समझ में नहीं आता कि किस तरह से शिक्षा मंत्रालय का काम इस नीति से चलेगा । आपको चाहिये कि हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये, अंग्रेजी के प्रचार के लिये तथा शिक्षा के विस्तार के लिये एक उच्च स्तरीय नीति निर्धारित करने के लिये एक उच्च स्तरीत कमिटी आप बनायें । आपको कोई ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिये जोकि आपको आगे ले जाये और आपका कार्य अच्छी प्रकार से चले । यदि ऐसा किया गया तो मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आपकी कोई भी टीका टिप्पणी नहीं करेगा आपको चाहिये कि आप संसद सदस्यों में से जो उच्च कोटि के विद्वान हों विश्वास में लें और शिक्षा की कौन सी पद्धति अपनाई जाये इस की रूपरेखा देश के सामने रखें । यदि आपने ऐसा किया तब तो शिक्षा के ढांचे के तैयार करने में बहुत लाभ होगा अन्यथा नहीं ।

[PANDIT THAKUR DASS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

कहने को तो बहुत सी बातें थी लेकिन एक बात कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं समाज कल्याण परिषद अर्थात् सैंट्रल सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक बात कहनी है । इसके बारे में देश भर से शिकायतें आ रही हैं कि अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक यहां पर भर्ती की जाती है और कोई हिसाब किताब ठीक ठीक नहीं रखा जाता है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : (पूर्निया व संथाल परगना) : सब फैशनेबल आदमी रखे जाते हैं ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : जब ऐसी बात है तो यह महिला मंगल तथा बाल मंगल क्या कल्याण करेगा । जितना भी यहां पर कार्य हो रहा है वह सारे का सारा दिखावटी है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह कोई अच्छा कार्य करे तो आपको अच्छी तरह से इसकी देखभाल करनी होगी । आज इस संस्था के कार्यों की जांच करने वाला कोई उचित प्रबंध नहीं है । जब तक आप इस संस्था का संगठन सही व्यक्तियों द्वारा नहीं करते मेरे विचार में महिला मंगल तथा बाल मंगल नहीं हो सकेगा । यह संस्था भी शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत है । इसका बड़ा बुरा हाल है ।

श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी (यादगीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने विचार अंग्रेजी में ही व्यक्त करना चाहता और मैं अपने जो नोट्स लाया था वह भी अंग्रेजी में ही लाया था लेकिन आज जब मैंने पूज्य टंडन जी के भाषण को सुना तो मुझ पर उसका बहुत प्रभाव पड़ा और मैंने अपना विचार बदल दिया और निश्चय किया कि मैं भी हिन्दी में ही बोलूं । मैंने पिछले २०–२५ सालों तक अंग्रेजी में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दी में बोलते समय कुछ कठिनाइयां अवश्य सामने आती हैं । पहली बात तो यह है कि जो सज्जन हिन्दी में बोलते हैं उनके बारे में यह विचार लोगों के दिल में आ जाता है कि वे जेंटलमैन नहीं है । दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे प्रेस वाले उसके भाषणों को कोई पब्लिसिटी नहीं देते । तीसरी बात यह है कि अंग्रेजी में जितना शब्दकोष है, हिन्दी में उतना नहीं है। मैं एक शब्द रिओरियेंटेशन अंग्रेजी में लिख कर लाया था, लेकिन मुझे इसका इक्वेवेलेंट हिन्दी में अभी तक नहीं मिला ।

अब मैं अपने मुख्य विषय पर आता हूं । मैं सब से पहले इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग जो साउथ से आते हैं, जो दक्षिण भारत के रहने वाले हैं हमें भी हिन्दी से उतना ही प्रेम है जितना कि उत्तर भारत वालों को है । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के बारे में जो टिप्पणी कि जा रही है, उसको मैं सही नहीं समझता हूं । हमारा शिक्षा विभाग बहुत अच्छा कार्य कर रहा है और बहुत तेजी से अपना कार्य कर रहा है : यदि आप रिपोर्ट को देखें तो दो बातें आपके सामने आयेंगे । पहली बात तो यह है कि साहित्य अकादमी ने जो काम किया है वह सराहनीय है और इस संस्था के जो अध्यक्ष हैं वह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी हैं और उन्होंने इसके कार्य में विशेष दिलचस्पी ली है । जिस साहित्य का यह अकादमी निर्माण कर रही है वह वास्तव में सराहनीय है । भिन्न-भिन्न भाषाओं में जो साहित्य है उसके बारे में इसका लक्ष्य यह है कि इसको दूसरी भाषाओं में अनुवाद कराया जाये । जो हमारा साहित्य है उससे एक बात यह साफ तौर से निकलती है कि, चाहे वह तामिल भाषा में हो, चाहें वह कन्नड़ में हो, चाहे वह बंगला में हो, जो हमारी संस्कृति है वह हमेशा एक रही है और हम हमेशा यह कहते आये हैं :

गंगेच यमुनेचैव गोदावरी सरस्वती ।
नर्मदा सिन्धु कावेरी जलेऽस्मिन् सन्निधेकुरु ।।

यह संस्था (अकाडमी) देश में साहित्यिक एकता ला रही है और उस रूप में कार्य भी कर रही है । यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम है और हो सकता है कि इसके सामने कुछ कठिनाईयां उपस्थित हो रही हों । लेकिन यह जो कठिनाइयां हैं वे आज ही हैं

[श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी]

और दो एक साल के बाद शिक्षा मंत्रालय उन को दूर करने में सफल हो सकता है ।

3 P. M.

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने जो सुशिक्षित निरुद्योगों की कठिनाई दूर करने के लिये जो कदम उठाया है वह बहुत अच्छा है । आपकी ८० हजार लोगों को शिक्षक बनाने की योजना है । इससे न केवल उन लोगों की रोटी का सवाल हल हो जायेगा, बल्कि इससे देश में शिक्षा प्रचार में भी बहुत सहायता मिलेगी ।

अब मैं दो एक और चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । आज जो हमारे यहां शिक्षा प्रणाली है उसमें परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है । अंग्रेज यहां अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार लोगों को शिक्षा देते थे । उनको क्लर्कों की आवश्यकता थी । इसीलिये उन्होंने बहुत से क्लर्क बनाये । लेकिन आज हमको अपनी संस्कृति और राष्ट्रीयता को बढ़ाने के लिये अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है।

अब मैं हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । हमारे संविधान में कहा गया है कि १५ साल में हिन्दी अंग्रेजी का स्थान लेने वाली है । लेकिन इस विषय पर उत्तर भारत में रहने वालों और दक्षिण भारत में रहने वालों में थोड़ा सा मतभेद हो रहा है । श्री चेट्टियार ने जो कहा है मैं उससे सहमत हूं । लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूं कि कठिनाई ऐसी नहीं है कि हम हिन्दी को स्वीकर न कर सकें । उन्होंने भी कहा है कि वह हिन्दी को मान्य करते हैं । इसके साथ ही साथ टंडन जी ने जो कहा है उससे भी मैं कुछ हद तक सहमत हूं कि हिन्दी का प्रचार जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं चन्द बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी के मार्ग में कठिनाइयां बहुत हैं । पहले तो आप शब्दों को ही लीजिये । उत्तर में ऐसे शब्द प्रयोग किये जाते हैं कि जिनको हम नहीं समझ सकते । उदाहरण के लिये मुझे "हिन्दी" और "अहिन्दी" कहना पसन्द नहीं है । मैं चहता हूं कि "अहिन्दी" शब्द का प्रयोग न किया जाये । इसके स्थान पर कोई दूसरा शब्द प्रयोग किया जाये । "अ" संस्कृत में निषेध रूप में कहा जाता है, जैसे कि आर्य और अनार्य का अर्थ होता है वे लोग जो कि आर्यों के विरोधी थे । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आप "अहिन्दी" शब्द का प्रयोग न करें जिससे कि लोगों के मन में यह भावना पैदा न हों कि उनको हिन्दी का विरोधी समझा जाता है । इसके स्थान पर कोई दूसरा शब्द प्रयोग करें ।

इसके बाद में कुछ और शब्दों का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । आप कहते हैं "चेष्टा" । हमारी मराठी, तेलगू आदि भाषाओं में इसका दूसरा ही अर्थ है । यह संस्कृत का शब्द है । लेकिन हमारी भाषा में इसका अर्थ होता है 'अपहास्य' ।

इसी तरह से "भ्रमण" शब्द है । हमारे यहां कहा जाता है कि "पित्त भ्रमण हो गया है", पर यहां आप उसे जाने के अर्थ में प्रयोग करते हैं ।

इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि दक्षिण और उत्तर के विद्वान मिलकर एक शब्दावली तैयार करें जो कि सारे भारतवर्ष में प्रयोग में लायी जाये । यदि ऐसा किया जाये तो हिन्दी विषयक कठिनाई बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकती है ।

मैं हैदराबाद स्टेट से आता हूं । इसलिये अब मैं कुछ हैदराबाद के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । आप जानते हैं कि चार साल हुए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया था कि वह उस्मानिया यूनीवर्सिटी को अपने हाथ में लेगी । चार साल हो गये मगर इसके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया । स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री इस सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही थी और स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री के समाप्त होने के बाद होम मिनिस्ट्री में इस प्रश्न पर विचार विनियम हो रहा है । लेकिन इस विषय में मैं एक बात आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । वह यह है कि हैदराबाद के लोग इसके विरुद्ध हैं । हैदराबाद की यूनीवर्सिटी को हिन्दी यूनीवर्सिटी बनाने में उनका तीव्र विरोध है । वहां की अनेक संस्थाओं ने इसका विरोध किया है । वहां के बड़े बड़े नेताओं ने इसका विरोध किया है । वहां के मुख्य पत्रों ने इसका विरोध किया है । वहां के लोग यह नहीं चाहते कि उस्मानिया यूनीवर्सिटी को हिन्दी यूनीवर्सिटी बनाया जाये । मैं एक बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि वहां के लोग हिन्दी के विरोधी नहीं हैं । मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हैदराबाद में लोग हिन्दी से उतना ही प्रेम करते हैं जितना कि उत्तर प्रदेश में करते हैं और मैं टंडन जी को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब कि दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी के बहुत से पंडित पैदा हो जायेंगे और उत्तर भारत के पंडितों को पीछे बिठा देंगे । लेकिन यूनीवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में जो उनका विरोध है वह हिन्दी को लेकर नहीं है । उनका विरोध इस कारण है कि वे समझते हैं कि यह यूनीवर्सिटी उनके हाथ से निकल जावेगी । इस सम्बन्ध में मद्रास के "हिन्दू" पेपर से मैं कुछ हिस्सा पढ़ना चाहता हूं । उसमें लिखा है :

"That Government of India have decided to take over the Osmania University with a view to introducing Hindi as the medium of instructor and build up the university as a cultural bridge between the north and the south. The excellence of the intention does not make the decision any less unfortunate."

वहां के "डेली न्यूज" पत्र का इस विषय में यह कहना है :

"The proposal of the Central Government to take over the Osmania University and to convert it into a Hindi University has come as a bolt from the blue of the Hyderabadis. Popular opinion has been treated with scant respect, for not even a half-hearted attempt has been made to know the public opinion."

कहने का उद्देश्य यह है कि वहां इस समय और कोई यूनीवर्सिटी नहीं है इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि सेंटर उसे सेंट्रल यूनीवर्सिटी बनाने का प्रयत्न न करे । यदि आप आगे चल कर वहां के लिये हिन्दी को मीडियम आफ इंस्ट्रक्शन रखेंगे तो वहां के लोग उसे स्वीकार करेंगे । अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह अभिप्राय है कि वहां पर एक हिन्दी यूनीवर्सिटी चलायी जाये तो उसके लिये भी वहां के लोग राजी हैं । अगर वहां कोई दूसरी यूनीवर्सिटी चलायी जाये तो उसमें वहां की जनता अपना सहयोग देने को तैयार है । लेकिन वह उस्मानिया यूनीवर्सिटी को सेंटर को नहीं देना चाहती ।

एस०आर०सी०रिपोर्ट में कमिशन ने यह सिफारिश की है कि सेंटर इस यूनीवर्सिटी को ले ले । मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि इससे उनका क्या सम्बन्ध है । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इस विषय में दो समितियां नियुक्त की हैं, एक सरकारी और एक गेर सरकारी । सरकारी कमेटी का सदस्य होने का सौभाग्य मुझे भी प्राप्त है। उसमें आज तक कोई काम नहीं हुआ है । एक क्वेश्चनेयर भेजा गया था । जवाब आये हैं कि लोग ऐसा करना पसन्द नहीं करते । ऐसी अवस्था सें यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस यूनीवर्सिटी को लेगी तो कुछ कठिनाई पैदा हो जावेगी । मेरा यह सुझाव है कि प्रान्तों का पुनर्निर्माण होने के बाद आन्ध्र राज्य विधान सभा का मत लिया जाये और यदि उसकी राय न हो तो इसे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट न ले। यदि सरकार वहां पर हिन्दी यूनीवर्सिटी खोलना चाहती है तो ऐसा करे पर इस को हिन्दी यूनीवर्सिटी न बनावे ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय जो काम कर रहा है मैं समझता हूं कि वह बहुत अच्छा काम है । शिक्षा सें बहुत प्रगति हो रही है । विद्या के बारे में एक कवि ने लिखा है :

विद्वत्वं च नृपत्वं च, नैव तुल्यं कदाचन ।
स्वदेशे पूज्यते राजा, विद्वान सर्वत्र पूज्यते ।

कवि ने राजा और विद्वान की तुलना की है । उसका कहना है कि यद्यपि राजा का पद बहुत ऊंचा है परन्तु उसकी अपने राज्य में ही पूजा होती है जब कि विद्वान का आदर हर जगह होता है । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय जो काम कर रहा है वह हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति को लक्ष में रख कर कर रहा है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि आगे भी उसी प्रकार से करता रहेगा ।

सरदार अकबर पूरी (गुरदासपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट से वाकई ऐसा जाहिर होता है कि जैसे उस के लिये बहुत मेहनत की गई है लेकिन जैसे मुझ से पहले बोलने वालों ने कहा है उस का नतीजा जाहिर नहीं हो रहा है । मैं ने भी इस रिपोर्ट को देखा है । इस रिपोर्ट में जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वह ऐसे हैं जिस सें हम दस साल तो क्या बीस साल में भी अपने सविधान में दिये गये इस वादे को कि १ साल की उम्र तक के बच्चों को फ्री और लाजिमी तालीम देंगे पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे । रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है कि पहली पांच साला प्लान के खत्म होने तक हम ६ से ११ साल तक के ५० परसेन्ट बच्चों को तालीम दे सकें हैं और ११ से १४ साल तक जो बच्चें हैं उन की फी सदी १४ से १७ तक है । इस में वह भी दिया गया है कि यह पूरा हो गया है । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो ६ सें ११ साल तक के ५० फी सदी तक बच्चे थे वह ११ से १४ साल तक पहुंचने के वक्त इतने कम क्यों रह गये ? उन के घट जाने की आखिर वजह क्या है ? आप ने उन के घट जाने की कोई बजह नहीं बयान की है । इसी तरह से १४ साल से १७ साल तक के बच्चे १० फी सदी से ६ फी सदी आ जाते हैं । आखिर जो लड़के उम्र में बढ़ते हैं और उपर जाते हैं उन का नम्बर क्यों कम होता जाता है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम १४ साल तक के बच्चों को विद्या देने का आप ने कौन सा उपाय किया है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ा जरूरी सवाल है । हमें १४ साल तक के बच्चों को दस साल के अर्से में लाजिमी तालीम देनी है तो आप यह क्यों नहीं सोचते कि वह बच्चे आगे क्यों नहीं जाते हैं ? मैं इस के लिये आपके सामने दो डेफिनिट सजेशन्स पेश करूंगा । शिक्षा मंत्रालय की जो सब से बड़ी कमजोरी है वह अच्छे टीचर्स की है । मैं पंजाब में तीन हाई स्कूल चला रहा हूं और कई कालेजों की कौंसिलों का मेम्बर हूं । मैं आम तौर से देखता

[सरदार अकबरपुरी]

हूं कि जब मैं सेलेक्शन बोर्ड में बैठता हूं बड़े अच्छे अच्छे लड़के प्रोफेसर और टीचर बनने के लिये आते हैं लेकिन उन में स कोई एक साल और कोई दो साल के अन्दर वहां सें निकल जाता है । वह सिर्फ वक्ती तौर पर अपनी बेकारी का दूर करने के लिये जगह ढूंढने आते हैं और जैसे ही वह कोई दूसरी अच्छी जगह पा जाते हैं वहां से निकल जाते हैं क्योंकि उन में बड़ा डिसैटिस्फैक्शन है उन की तन्ख्वाह इतनी कम रक्खी गई है कि उस से उन का गुजारा नहीं चल सकता बल्कि उन को तकलीफ होती है । आज एक एम० ए० पास को हम १५० रुपया दे कर प्रोफेसर रख लेते हैं वह भी १६ साल तक पढ़ाई करता है उसी जगह पर दूसरा आदमी जो बी० ए० एल० एल० बी है वह हाई कोर्ट की कुर्सी पर बैठता है और चार हजार रूपया लेता है । एक दूसरा आदमी जो मास्टर की ही तरह से एक ग्रैजुएट है वह सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरियट की गद्दीदार कुर्सी पर बैठता है और तीन तीन हजार रुपया तन्ख्वाह लेता है । लेकिन वह बेचारा टीचर जो कि शिक्षा देने वाला है कुल १५० रुपये से ५०० रुपये तक ही जाता है । जब वह वहां पर उस से ऊपर जा ही नहीं सकता तो क्यों वहां पर बैठेगा ?

जब मैं बजट को देखता हूं तो ऐसा पता चलता है कि बजट को बनाने वाले इस महकमे का बजट इस को गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का महकमा समझ कर नहीं बनाते हैं बल्कि एक लावारिस महकमा समझ कर बनाते हैं । इस पर फाइव इअर प्लैन में ३२० करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने की बात रख कर समझ लिया कि काफी रुपया खर्च कर दिया गया है । हमारे देश में जो अविद्या है अगर आप उस को दूर न करेंगे तो कोई योजना भी कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगी । इग्लैंड की तरफ देखिये हमारी आबादी पिछली मर्दुमशुमारी में ३६ करोड़ के करीब थी अब मैं समझता हूं कि ४० करोड़ के करीब होगी । इग्लैंड में हम सें १/५ आबादी हैं लेकिन इग्लैंड के बजट में तालीम के लिये दो साल के लिये ४०० करोड़ रुपया है जबकि हमारे पांच साल की प्लैन में कुल ३२० करोड़ रुपया है । अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी तालीम आगे बढ़े तो हम को टीचर्स की तरफ तवज्जह देनी होगी, उन की तन्ख्वाहों की तरफ तवज्जह देनी होगी । खास तौर से मैं पंजाब में देखता हूं कि वहां के लोगों ने गवर्नमेंट के मुकाबले में ज्यादा स्कूल और कालेज खोल रक्खे हैं । असल में देखा जाये तो गवर्नमेंट का जो हिस्सा तालीम के बढ़ाने में है वह नहीं के बराबर है असल में तो इन प्राइवेट इदारों ने इस में ज्यादा हिस्सा लिया है । प्राइवेट इदारों के खुल जाने की वजह से वहां पर कुछ सन्तोष सा है । लेकिन जो प्राइवेट स्कूल और कालेज हैं उन के टीचरों के लिये नौकरी की कोई गारेन्टी ही नहीं है । हर साल उन का नया जन्म होता है । जो कमेटियों के मेम्बर है वह पढ़े लिखे नहीं होते हैं अनपढ़ होते हैं । वह सोचा करते हैं कि हमारा रिश्तेदार अब एम० ए० हो गया है उस का नौकरी दिलाने का कोई इन्तजाम करना है और वह इन्तजाम पुराने अदमियों को हटा कर ही किया जाता है। तो वहां पर टीचर्स के लिये कोई गारेन्टी नहीं है । मैं अर्ज कारना चाहता हूं कि शायद आप तालीम को तो अभी नैशनलाइज नहीं कर सकेंगे और आज के प्राइवेट इदारे चलते रहने चाहिये लेकिन जो वहां पर टीचर्स और प्रोफेसर्स हैं अगर उन को आप नेशनलाइज कर दें । सब लोगों को एक जगह पर एक ग्रेड पर ले आयें ताकि वह तसल्ली से एक जगह पर बैठ सकें तो भी बहुत कुछ काम चल सकता है ।

दूसरी बात यहां समझी जाती है कि जो छोटे क्लासेज हैं उन में कोई टीचर अनट्रेन्ड भी हो तो भी पढ़ा लेता है अभी एक भाई ने कहा था कि अगली पंच वर्षीय योजना में ८८० टीचर खपेंगे । मैं देख रहा हूं कि जो बेसिक स्कूल हैं उन में आप अनट्रेंड टीचर लगा रहे है । लेकिन जो लोग यह तक नहीं जानते कि किस तरह से पढ़ाया जाता है वह पढ़ायेंगे क्या ? वह तो महज अपनी बेरोजगारी की वजह से टीचर होने आ जाते हैं वह क्या लडकों की देख भाल कर सकेंगे वह तो उन को जाया ही कर सकेंगे। मैं आप को एक तजुर्बे की बात बतलाता हूं । यहां भी मैं एक सोसाइटी का प्रेजिडेंट हूं जो किया ६ स्कूल भी चला रही है मैं ने वह स्कूल अपने कई साथियों को दिखाये हैं मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहबान को भी दिखाये हैं और कोई साथी देखना चाहें तो मैं दिखाउंगा । उन स्कूलों में प्राइमरी क्लास के बच्चों को पढ़ाने के वास्ते बी० ए० और बी० टी० टीचर्स हैं और उन में से भी ८० फी सदी लडकियां टीचर्स हैं । वहां का हाल यह है कि बच्चे घरों पर ठहरते नहीं हैं ।हर वक्त वह स्कूल के लिये ही तैयार रहते हैं । बजह क्या है ? किसी लड़के को कोई टीचर मारता नहीं है एक लप्पड़ भी नहीं मारता । मुझे याद है एक दिन एक अध्यापिका ने एक लड़के को एक लप्पड़ मार दिया था । प्रिंसिपल नें उस पर पांच रुपया जुर्माना कर दिया । आज अगर ऐसे हालात पैदा किये जायें तो तालीम बढ़ सकती

है । आज आप दिल्ली को देखिये आज स्कूल खुला और कल ही वहां पर २०० से ३०० लड़के आ जाते हैं । तो मेरी एक तजवीज तो यह है कि आप टीचर्स का स्टैन्डर्ड जो है उस को जरा हाई करें । उन की तन्ख्वाह को बढ़ायें, उन को ट्रेनिंग दिलायें ।

मैं एक और बात कह देना चाहता हूं । अगली जो पांच साला प्लैन है उस में आप ने ३२० करोड़ रुपया रक्खा है जिस में से २२५ करोड़ रुपया आप स्टेट्स को देंगे और बाकी का करीब ९५ करोड़ रुपया आप सेन्टर के लिये रख रहे हैं । मैं बजट को तो नहीं देख सका लेकिन मैं ने रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है । उस में मैं देखता हूं कि आप ने बहुत से खर्चों के लिये रुपये रक्खे हैं जो कि सेन्टर खर्च करेगा । आप बाहर जाने वाले स्टूडेन्टस को वजीफे देंगे जो लोग किसी भी तरह बाहर नहीं जा सकते हैं उन को सैर के लिये आप भेज देंगे और कुछ नहीं तो कल्चरल मिशन के नाम से ही उन को भेज देंगे । कल्चरल मिशन जाता है तो नाच गाना वहां जा कर करता है । ऐसी चीजों के वास्ते आप रुपये खर्च करते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बजट वैसे ही बहुत थोड़ा है । अच्छा तो यह होगा कि जो सैन्टर के लिये रक्खा गया है उस को भी स्टेट्स के लिये कर दिया जाये और निगरानी थोड़ी बढ़ा दिया जाये । बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि आप किसी और मद से निकाल कर इस महकमे के बजट को दूना कर दीजिये तब आप अगली पांच साला योजना में कुछ न कुछ कर के दिखा सकेंगे ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो आप कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

दूसरी बात मैं इस के मुताल्लिक यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप स्टूडेन्टस को किसी ब्रांच की तालीम हासिल करने के लिये अगर बाहर भेजते हैं तो उस को बन्द कीजिये । आप इसी लिये तो उस को बाहर भेजते हैं कि वह किसी टेकनीकिल लाइन को सीख कर उस का माहिर बन जाये, आप उस को वजीफा देते हैं । उसी खर्चे से अगर आप किसी टैकनिकल आदमी को हिन्दुस्तान बुला लें जो कि तालीम दे सके तो उस खर्चे से काफी आदमी उसको सीख लेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान का रुपया हिन्दुस्थान में ही रहेगा । वह जो कुछ यहां आकर खर्च करेगा वह आखिर यहीं तो रहेगा । हिन्दुस्तान का पैसा भी बचेगा और हमें अपनी जरूरत के लिये ज्यादा तालीम याफ्ता आदमी भी मिल सकेंगे ।

मैंने एकबार हाउस में प्रश्न किया था और पूछा था कि जो डेलिगेशंस बाहर भेजे जाते हैं उनकी जो रिपोर्ट आपके पास आती है, वह हम को भी मिलनी चाहिए । उसके जबाब में यह कहा गया था कि वह कानफिडेंशल होती है और मेंबर साहिबान को नहीं दी जा सकती है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जो रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास वे लोग देते हैं, उस रिपोर्ट में कुछ भी नहीं होता है और कुछ भी नहीं बताया जाता है कि क्या वे लोग देख कर आये हैं । खैर जो थोड़ी बहुत रिपोर्ट वे देते भी हैं जब उसके बारे में पूछा जाता है कि उन पर क्या एक्शन लिया जा रहा है और किस पर अम्ल हो रहा है और किस पर नहीं हो रहा है तो यही कहा जाता है कि यह कानफिडेंशल है और जब एक बार कानफिडेंशल कह दिया जाता तो कोई भी सवाल उस पर नहीं किया जा सकता है । इस वास्ते मेरी यह तजवीज है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय बजाय इसके कि अपने आदमियों को दूसरे मुल्कों में भेजे, वहां के आदमियों को यहां पर मंगवाये प्रोफेसर्स को यहां मंगवाये और उनको कहे कि वे आपके आदमियों को ट्रेन करें । इससे जो खर्चा आपको करना पड़ेगा वह कम होगा ।

चूंकि वक्त थोड़ा है इस वास्ते जो असली बात मुझे कहनी है मैं उस पर आता हूं । मेरी तहसील में कम्युनीटी प्राजेक्ट का काम हो रहा है और काफी रुपया उस पर खर्च किया जा रहा है और मेहनत भी काफी की जा रही है लेकिन नतीजे नहीं निकल रहे हैं । इसकी वजह यह है कि लोगों का यह आन्दोलन नहीं है और वे इसमें दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं । हम जिन लोगों को कहते हैं कि सड़क बनाओं यह बनाओं और वह बनाओ तो हमारे कहने को तो कोई मानता नहीं है लेकिन जब कोई अधिकारी आ जाता है और डंडा लेकर उनके पीछे हो जाता है तो वे काम करते हैं । आपने यह अच्छा किया है कि आपने स्टूडेंटस को सड़कें इत्यादि बनाने पर लगा दिया है और अब वे लोग शरमो बेशरमी खुद भी काम को करेंगे । अब जब कि उनको पता लगेगा कि हमारे लड़के और लड़कियां इस काम को करते हैं तो उनके मन में भी ख्याल आयेगा कि हमें भी इसमें दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिये । बालकों की विद्या की तरफ आप जो ध्यान दे रहे हैं उसमें आपको जो कामयाबी हासिल हुई है और उसके बारे में जो आपने रिपोर्ट पेश की है मैं समझता हूं वह फर्जी है । कुछ भी बालकों की शिक्षा के बारे में नहीं हो रहा है । मैंने सन् १९५२ में मौलाना आजाद के सामने एक तजवीज रखी थी और उन्होंने बड़ी मेहरबानी से इस बात का यकीन दिलाया था कि इस तजवीज को पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के पास भेज दिया जायेगा और इस पर अम्ल करने की कोशिश की जायेगी । यह तजवीज मैं ने उनके सामने प्रइवेट्ली ही रखी थी । उस वक्त मैं ने उनसे कहा था कि अगर आप

[सरदार अकबर पुरी]

इसे पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के पास भेज देंगे तो इस पर अम्ल होने वाला नहीं है । उन्होंने कहा था कि ऐसी बात नहीं है । मेरी बात उस वक्त किसी ने नहीं सुनी । जो योजना मैं ने बालकों की शिक्षा के बारे में उस वक्त उनके सामने पेश की थी उसको मैं अब यहां पर रखना चाहता हूं । जो मेरी तजवीजें थी उनको उन्होंने उस वक्त पंजाब के जो चीफ मिनिस्टर थे डा० गोपी चन्द भार्गव उनक पास भेज दिया था । मुझे यह पता नहीं कि उस वक्त पंजाब के विद्या मंत्री कौन थे । लेकिन अब मैं आपके सामने वह तजवीज पेश करता हूं । अगर इस को अम्ल में लाया जाये तो म आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस पर आपकी एक कौड़ी भी खर्च होने वाली नहीं है । लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ आपका जो ध्येय है उसमें आपको यकीनी तौर पर कामयाबी मिल जायेगी । आपके यहां पर जितने अनपढ़ हैं वे सारे के सारे दो सालों में पढ़े लिखे बन सकते हैं । मैं अपने पंजाब की ही बात लेता हूं । मैं ने देखा है कि पंजाब में और सूबों के मुकाबले में विद्या का विस्तार बहुत ज्यादा हो चुका है । जो पंजाब की आबादी है वह तकरीबन ५ करोड़ २६ लाख है । मेरा अंदाजा यह है कि इस आबादी में से तकरीबन साढ़े आठ लाख लोग पढ़े लिखे हैं । अब १२६ लाख में बच्चों को निकाल कर और बूढ़ों को जो कि ५० साल के ऊपर हैं उनको निकल कर और साथ ही स्त्रियां जो हैं उनको निकाल कर मेरा अंदाजा यह है कि ४० लाख लोग बचे रहते हैं। वैसे तो मैं ने बूढ़ों को इसमें से निकाल कर गलती की है क्यों मैं जानता हूं कि शेख सादी ने ६० साल की उम्र में पढ़ना शुरु किया था और उसके बाद उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे अच्छे काम किये और किताबें लिखी लेकिन फिर भी मैं ५० साल के ऊपर आदमियों को निकाल देता हूं । तो इस तरह से ४० लाख के करीब ऐसे आदमी रह जाते हैं जिन को पढ़ाना लिखाना बाकी रह जाता है । मैं अब उन लोगों की तादाद आप को बतलाता हूं जो कि कालेजों में और स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं और जिन के सुपुर्द इन लोगों को पढ़ाने का कार्य सौंपा जा सकता है । मेरे अंदाज के मुताबिक कालेजों में जो लड़के पढ़ते हैं उनकी तादाद तकरीबन ३६,६१३ हैं और हाई स्कल पास करके जो लोग बाहर निकलते हैं उनकी तादाद तकरीबन ८०,०००हर साल होती है । इन दोनों को मिलाकर आपके पास कोई १लाख १६ हजार ६१३ लड़के तकरीबन हो जाते हैं । अब जो अनपढ़ हैं अगर आप उनकी तादाद देखें जो कि मैं ने अभी बतलाई है तो आ पको पता चलेगा कि एक एक स्टूडेंट के हिस्से चार चार आदमी आते ह । अब इन स्टूडेंट्स को हर साल दो महीने की गर्मियों की छुट्टि होती है और इन दिनों में ये लोग उनको पढ़ा सकते हैं । अब आप यह कहेंगे कि इन को क्या चार्म है कि ये उनको मुफत सें पढ़ायें । इसका जवाब यह है कि इनको इस काम के पूरा करने पर सोशल सर्विस का सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाए और जब ये लोग नौकरी के लिये एप्लाई करें तो यह देखा जाये कि इन के पास कोई ऐसा सर्टिफिकेट है या नहीं । इस के साथ ही साथ उनको इस सर्टिफिकेट के लिये यूनिवर्सिट की तरफ से नम्बर दिये जाने चाहिये । नम्बर लेने की गर्ज सें ये लोग जरूर लोगों को शिक्षित बनायेंगे । अब आप यह कहेंगे कि सर्टिफिकेट इनको कौन दे । इसका जबाब मैं यह देना चाहता हूं कि प्राइमरी स्कूल मास्टर जिन लोगों को ये लोग पढ़ायें उनकी वह परीक्षा लें और वहां से ही इनको सर्टिफिकेट दिए जायें और जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंस्पेक्टर होता है उसकी तरफ से पूरा सर्टिफिकेट इनको देने का इंतिजाम किया जाए । जो सर्टिफिकेट यह इंस्पैक्टर दे उसी के आधार पर स्टुडेंट्स को नम्बर यूनिवर्सिट के तरफ से मिलने चाहियें : यह सर्टिफिकेट मुलाजिमत हासिल करने के वक्त उन के काम आ सकते हैं और जब कभी प्रोमोशन का वक्त आए उस वक्त भी इन सर्टिफिकेट्स को कंसिडेशन में लिया जा सकता है और इसे भी तरक्की का एक आधार माना जा सकता है । इस काम में आपका न कोई पसा खर्च होने वाला है और न ही कागज । जब विद्यार्थियों को नम्बर दिये जायेंगे तो छ ट्टियों के दिनों में अपने आप ही लोगों को शिक्षित बनाने में इंटिरेस्ट लेंगे ।

अब सवाल यह उठता है कि कौन सी जबान वे उन लोगों को पढ़ायेंगे । इसके बारे में मैं यह अर्ज करता हूं कि जो उस सूबे की जबान है वही लोगों को पहले पढ़ाई जावे। जहां तक हिन्दी का प्रश्न है मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सन् १९२३ में जब मैं जेल गया था उस वक्त मैंने इस जबान को सात दिन के अन्दर सीख लिया था । मुझे याद है कि मुझे एक नावल चन्द्रकान्ता वहां पर पढ़ने को मिला था और उसको मैं ने एक नावल की शकल में पढ़कर सात दिन के अन्दर हिन्दी पढ़ना सीख लिया था । अब जो आदमी पढ़े लिखे हैं वे यह कह सकते हैं कि जब कोई आदमी पहले कोई जबान जानता है उसके लिये दूसरी जबान जानना मुश्किल नहीं होता है । उसे वह जल्दी पढ़ सकता है। यह बात जो है यह इन

लोगों के केस में ो कि अनपढ़ हैं एप्लाई नहीं होती । मैं कहता हूं कि हां यह बात ठीक है । लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि अगर ये लोग सात दिन में नहीं तो १५ या २० दिन में पढ़ना लिखना सीख सकते हैं । यह कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है । इस तरह से यदि आप चलेंगे तो आप अपने मुद्दे में अवश्य कामयाब होंगे ।

इसके अलावा अब मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । हिन्दी के बारे में बहुत जोर शोर से यहां पर स्पीचिज् की जाती हैं । टंडन जी भी हिन्दी पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर देते हैं । लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी कैबिनेट के जो वजीर हैं उनको भी अभी तक हिन्दी नहीं आती है और जब किसी सवाल पर सप्लीमैंटरी हिन्दी में किया जाता है तो उनकी तरफ से जबाब उस सप्लीमैंटरी का अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है । जब ऐसी बात है तो क्या कारण है कि आप अपने मुलाजिमों को यही कहते फिरते हैं कि हिन्दी के एग्जेमिनेशन्स दो जब कि आप जब कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर एप्वाइंट करते हैं तो इस बात का कोई लिहाज नहीं रखते कि आया वह हिन्दी जानता है या नहीं ।

अभी हमारे भाइयों ने एक बात बहुत सुन्दर कही है और वह यह कि जो हिन्दी में अपने भाषण देते हैं उनके बारे में यह ख्याल किया जाता है कि उनको कुछ नहीं आता है । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह आने जाने की जो बात है यह केवल पढ़ाई से ही नहीं आ जाती है यह तजुर्बे से भी आ जाती है । इस वास्ते मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि जो भाई यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी हो तो वे कभी भी अंग्रेजी में न बोलें ।

क्योंकि मेरा वक्त खत्म हो गया है इस वास्ते आखिर में मैं यह अर्ज करता हूं कि जो सुझाव मैंने पेश किये हैं उन पर गौर किया जाये और उन पर अम्ल करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मुझे यकीन है कि अनपढ़ों को पढ़ा लिखा बनाने में हम अवश्य कामयाब होंगे ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द (जिला मथुरा पश्चिम) : सभापति महोदय मैं इस मंत्रालय के मातहत जो सैंट्रल सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड है उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । इस बोर्ड के बारे में जैसे कि मेरे से पहले जो वक्ता बोले हैं उन्होंने कहा है कोई भी सूचना इस मंत्रालय की ओर से नहीं दी जाती है । १९५५ और १९५६ के बजट में इस बोर्ड के लिये २२५ लाख रुपये की राशि रखी गई थी जिस को कि रिवाइजड एस्टीमेट्स में घटा कर १२५ लाख कर दिया गया था । अगले साल के लिये यानी १९५६–५७ के लिये बजट में २ करोड़ १२ लाख की राशि रखी गई है । अब पिछले साल जो रुपया खर्च किया गया है उसका कोई भी ब्रेक अप हमें नहीं दिया गया है । यह नहीं बताया गया है कि प्रत्येक प्रदेश में कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है और न ही यह जानकारी सदन के सदस्यों को दी गई है कि जो योजना बनाई गई है उस योजना के अन्तर्गत जो विषय हैं उन पर कितना कितना रुपया खर्चा किया जायेगा । सेंट्रल वेलफेयर बोर्ड की प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट की एक पुस्तक सदस्यों को अवश्य मिली है । उस पुस्तक को पढ़ने से यह तो मालूम होता है कि सैंट्रल वेलफेयर बोर्ड में बहुत बड़ा काम किया है । और उसकी एक साल में बहुत प्रगति हुई है लेकिन जहां तक रुपयों के आंकड़ों का सवाल है कि कहां कहां कितना खर्च हुआ यह नहीं मालूम होता । यह तो इसमें दिया हुआ है कि सूबे के अन्दर इस इस जिले में इस इस जगह पर केन्द्र खोले गये हैं लेकिन उन कामों पर कहां कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ इसके आंकड़े इस पुस्तक में नहीं हैं । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सेंट्रल वेलफेयर बोर्ड का काम बहुत जोरों से चल रहा है लेकिन उस काम में होने वाले खर्च का हिसाब किताब उसके पास नहीं आ पाया है या वह उसको इकट्ठा नहीं कर पाया है । सेंट्रल वेलफेयर बोर्ड अगस्त सन् १९५३ में कायम हुआ । इसका उद्देश्य यह था कि देश के अन्दर समाज कल्याण की योजनायें लागू की जायें । इन समाज कल्याण योजनाओं में बच्चों और स्त्रियों की उन्नति पर अधिक जोर दिया गया है । उन्हीं को प्राथमिकता दी गयी है । शुरू शुरू में इस सेंट्रल वेलफेयर बोर्ड ने अपना यह काम बनाया कि जहां जहां संस्थाये स्त्रियों और बच्चों के लिये काम कर रहीं हैं उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और उनको रुपये की सहायता भी दी जाये और इस प्रकार की नई नई संस्थायें खोली और संगठित की जायें । इस क्षेत्र में बहुत काम हुआ और उसको इस सेंट्रल वेलफेयर बोर्ड ने बहुत प्रेरणा दी । पहले ऐसी संस्थायें केवल शहरों में ही थी । इस लिये इस सेंट्रल वेलफेयर बोर्ड का शुरू शुरू में जो काम रहा वह शहरों में ही रहा । सन् १९५४ में बोर्ड को यह प्रतीत हुआ कि उसे अपना काम देहातों में भी ले जाना चाहिये । गांवों में कोई भी इस प्रकार की संस्था स्त्रियों और बच्चों के लिये काम नहीं कर रही थी । इस काम के लिये सैंट्रल वेलफेयर बोर्ड ने एक प्रसार योजना बनायी जैसी कि कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट और नैशनल

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द]

एक्सटेंशन सरविस के लिये बनायी गयी है ताकि बोर्ड का काम गांवों में भी फैल सके। उस योजना के अनुसार पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में हर जिले में कम से कम एक प्रोजेक्ट चलाने की व्यवस्था की गयी। एक प्रोजेक्ट के अन्दर बीस पच्चीस गांव आते हैं और उनमें औसतन पांच पांच गांवों का एक केन्द्र होता है यानी एक प्रोजेक्ट में पांच केन्द्र होते हैं। हर एक केन्द्र में एक ग्राम सेविका रहेगी और उसके मातहत एक क्राफ्ट टीचर होगी और एक मिडवाइफ मैटरनिटी के लिये होगी। ऐसे ही पांच पांच केन्द्र हर जिले में बनाने की व्यवस्था थी। अगस्त सन् १९५४ तक प्रदेशों के अन्दर सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड कायम हुए। अप्रेल से अगस्त सन् १९५४ तक यह प्रादेशिक सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड संगठित हो गये और उनके जरिये से यह योजना गांवों में चलायी गयी। २ अक्तूबर सन् १९५४ को इस योजना का प्रदेशों में श्री गणेश हुआ। एक साल के अन्दर यह योजना काफी फैल गयी। करीब सूबे के आधे जिलों में उसका काम शुरू हो गया। मेरे सूबे उत्तर प्रदेश में २३ या २४ जिलों में सेंट्रल वेलफेयर बोर्ड के केन्द्र संगठित कर दिये गये। जहांतक काम के विस्तार का सवाल है यह कहा जा सकता है कि बहुत काम हुआ है। यह काम गैर सरकारी ढंग पर था। इसमें सरकारी अफसरों का कोई दखल नहीं था इसलिये इस काम में बहुत प्रगति हुई इसके साथ ही इसके पहले से समाज कल्याण और स्त्री कल्याण का काम प्लानिंग विभाग की तरफ से भी चल रहा था। वह काम बदस्तूर जारी रहा। वह आज भी चल रहा है। लेकिन अगर इस काम का उस काम से मुकाबला किया जाये जो कि गैर सरकारी तौर पर सेंट्रल वेलफेयर बोर्ड के जरिये हुआ है तो आप देखेंगे कि गैर सरकारी काम में बहुत ज्यादा प्रगति हुई है। क्वालिटी में भी गैर सरकारी काम अच्छा है और क्वांटिटि में भी ज्यादा है। इसका जनता पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ा है। कुछ सदस्यों ने इस काम की यहां टीकाटिप्पणी की है। लेकिन यह काम जो गैर सरकारी तौर पर हुआ है इसमें बहुत ज्यादा प्रगति हुई है और इसका प्रभाव भी बहुत हुआ है। लोगों को इसका प्रभाव महसूस होने लगा है। परन्तु इसमें अभी काफी कमियां हैं। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि गांव की औरतों में देश के प्रति भावना पैदा की जाये जो कि आज नहीं है। इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि महिलाओं को ऊंचा उठाकर उनमें भी देश के प्रति ऐसी लगन पैदा की जाये कि वे देश की रचना के कामों में उचित भाग ले सकें। जहां तक स्त्रियों को इस ओर लाने का सवाल है हर केन्द्र में ग्राम सेविका काम करती है। उसका कार्य बहुत मुश्किल है। उसको जिन परिस्थितियों में काम करना पड़ता है वे काफी कठिन हैं। उसको इन परिस्थितियों में रहकर गांवों की स्त्रियों का विश्वास और प्रेम अपनी ओर खींचना पड़ता है। इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि हमारी ग्राम सेविका योग्य हो और ट्रेंड हो। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारी ग्राम सेविकायें ट्रेंड बहुत कम हैं। अनट्रेंड औरतों से यह काम किया जा रहा है। दूसरे जहांतक मैटरनिटी के काम का सवाल है अभी उसका प्रसार नहीं हो पाया है क्योंकि अभी मिडवाइफें सब जगह नहीं हैं। क्राफट टीचर्स भी अभी कम हैं। इसलिये ग्राम सेविका का काम प्रोजेक्ट एडवाइजरी कमेटी ऊपर से निर्धारित कर देती है। यह काम ग्राम सेविका के लिये बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है। उसे ग्रामों में बच्चों को इकट्ठा करना पड़ता है, उनकी सफाई करनी होती है, हाथ मुह धुलाना होता है, गांवों की औरतों को इकट्ठा करके उनको शिक्षा देनी होती है और गांव की सफाई भी करनी करानी होती है। यह सब काम ग्राम सेविका को सौंपे गये हैं। काम ज्यादा होने की वजह से उसे लद्दू खच्चर की तरह काम करना होता है और इसलिये वह यह नहीं सोच सकती कि वह किस तरह से अपने काम को चलाये ताकि ग्राम की स्त्रियों में इसकी ओर अधिक रुचि हो। इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि ग्राम सेविका ऐसी हो कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी गांवों की स्त्रियों में देश प्रेम की भावना जागृत कर सके और उनकी मित्र पथ प्रदर्शक और हितैषी बन सके। ऐसा होने पर ही वह स्त्रियों को ठीक रास्ते पर लाने में कामयाब हो सकती है। आज उस का जो ढंग चल रहा है उस से तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि गांवों की महिलाओं की यह विचार धारायें बनती जा रही हैं कि यह जो शहरी औरतें हमारे यहां आती हैं यह हम को जो कि गांवों के अन्दर सख्त काम करती हैं खेती का काम करती हैं और ऐसे कठिन काम करती हैं जो कि गांवों में होते हैं उन कामों से हटा कर यह शहरी औरतें गांव की स्त्रियों को फैशनेबल काम में लगा देना चाहती हैं जैसे कि कसीदा काढना आदि। आज गावों के अन्दर औरतों में यह विचार पैदा हो गये हैं कि यह शहर की औरतें जो हमारी कोई भालाई नहीं कर सकतीं वह हमारा नेतृत्व कर ही क्या सकेंगी। इस लिये आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ग्राम सेविकायों को हम इस बात का पूरा मौका दें, पूरी तरह ट्रेन करे ताकि वह इस तरह अपना क्रिया कलाप गांवों की स्त्रियों

के बीच में चलावे जो रोचक हो और साथ ही उनमें अच्छी भावना भी ला सके । वह रामायण पढ़ कर सुनायें महाभारत पढ़ कर सुनायें जिन कामों में गांव वालों की रुची हो उन को चलावें गांवों में धार्मिक भावनायें ज्यादा होती हैं । धार्मिक भावनाओं का सहारा ले कर ग्राम सेविका अपना क्रिया कलाप चलावे ताकि महिलायें उसकी ओर आकर्षित हों और उनका लाभ हो। वह उन को अखबार भी सुनायें और संसार की बातों की जानकारी भी धीरे धीरे करायें । इस तरह से वह उन के ऊपर धीरे धीरे असर डाल सकती हैं। जहां पर गांव की औरतों पर कोई मुसीबत हो कोई परेशानी हो चाहे पुरुष समाज की तरफ से हो चाहे और किसी तरफ से उस को दूर करने में वह ग्राम सेविका उन की मदद करें । ग्रामों में बच्चों को बीमारी हुआ करती हैं उस हारी बीमारी का वह इलाज कर सकें ग्राम सेविकायें ऐसी होनी चाहिये जो कि जो थोड़ी दवादारू भी कर सके दवाओं का बक्स उन के पास हो उन में इस बात की सामर्थ हो कि वह खुद अपना रोचक और उपयोगी क्रिया कलाप निर्धारित कर सकें ।

ग्राम सेविका को जो वेतन दिया जाता है वह इतना कम होता है कि कोई ट्रेन्ड स्त्री जिस के अन्दर लगन है जिस के अन्दर सेवा की भावना हैं उस के अन्दर आना पसन्द नहीं करेगी । उस की तनख्वाह ५० या ५५ रुपये होती है । मैं ने विभाग की रिपोर्ट को देखा है उस में कहीं पर भी इस वेतन का कोई जिक्र नहीं है कि ग्राम सेविका की तनख्वाह क्या है मिड वाइफों की तनख्वाहें क्या हैं । किसी प्रकार की कोई सूचना इस रिपोर्ट से प्राप्त नहीं होती । लेकिन और तरीकों से जो कुछ मुझे मालूम हुआ उस से पता चलता है कि ग्राम सेविका को सिर्फ ५५ या ६० रुपये मिलते हैं । इतनी कम तनख्वाह में कोई अच्छी स्त्री ट्रेनिंग के लिये भले ही चली जाये लेकिन ट्रेनिंग ले कर फिर गांव में जा कर बैठे यह ना-मुमकिन है । आज जो हमारे सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के चपरासी हैं उन को भी हम ७० या ७५ रुपया महीना देते हैं पोस्टल पियन्स को भी हम ७५ रुपया तनख्वाह देते हैं । लेकिन ग्राम सेविकाओं को. जो कि इतनी पढ़ी लिखी होती है ट्रेन्ड होती हैं जिन का काम गांवों का नेतृत्व करना है उन को अगर हम इतनी कम तनख्वाह दें तो वह कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगी ।

जैसा मैं ने शुरू में कहा था हम को सेन्ट्रल सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड की तरफ से या शिक्षा मंत्रालय की तरफ से कोई आंकड़े नहीं दिये गयें । २२ मार्च को मैं ने एक अतारांकित प्रश्न भी किया था जिस में कि मैं ने इस सम्बन्धमें आंकड़े मांगे थे । लेकिन अभी तक मुझे वह आंकड़े भी नहीं मिल पाये हैं । इस से पता चलता है कि आंकड़े अभी तक इकट्ठा नहीं हो पाये हैं । सभापति महोदय मैं मंत्रालय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि चाहे आप का काम कितना ही हो चाहे वह जिस गति से हो रहा हो आप को संसद सदस्यों को उस की जानकारी देनी चाहिये ताकि संसद सदस्य बजट के मौके पर उस के सम्बन्ध में अगर कहीं कोई खराबी पायें तो उस पर कुछ कह सकें । आज तो वह लोग बिल्कुल अंधेरे में हैं । हमें पता नहीं कि किस किस काम के लिये रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं ।

श्री राम दास (होशियारपूर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय , मैं आपको बहुत धन्यबाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस मिनिस्ट्री के मुताल्लिक अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दिया है । एक यह ऐसी मिनिस्ट्री है जिस के काम के ऊपर हर किस्म के कामों का इन्हेसार है । मुल्क की कोई भी तरक्की मुमकिन नहीं जब तक कि यह मिनिस्ट्री अच्छे तरीके से अपना कास न करे। लेकिन मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री को कोई बधाई नहीं दे सकता । कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को आप देखिये कि उन्होंने कितना काम किया है । गांव गांव में पोस्ट आफिस खोल दिये हैं, थाने क अन्दर टेलीग्राफ अफिस खोल दिये हैं और टेलीफोन का भारत में एक जाल सा बिछाने की भी कोशिश की है । रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री को देखिये कि उस ने कितना काम किया है, दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रियों को भी देखकर यही कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन यह एक ऐसी मिनिस्ट्री है जिस के हक में, मुझे अफसोस है कि कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता । मैं चाहता हूं कि उस के काम के ऊपर जरा कठिन समालोचना की जाये, ताकि उन के कान खुल जायें गौर वह सारी बातों को सुन सकें । चार पांच साल से हम यहां पर काम कर रहे हैं, आखिर मुल्क हम से किस बात का तकाजा करता हैं । मुल्क की क्या मांग है ? मुल्क आज किस तरह जाना चाहता है ? हम को यह सब देखना चाहिये, लेकिन यह एक ऐसी मिनिस्ट्री है जो बदलती नहीं, झुकती नहीं और कान नहीं खोलती । उस के कानों पर जूं नहीं रेंगती । यह ऐसी कुंभकरण नींद में सोई हुई है कि उस ने सात या आठ साल के अर्से में करवट तक नहीं बदली । हमारे कांस्टिट्यशन में जो आर्टिकल ४५ है डाइरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल का उस में साफ हिदायत है कि दस साल के अर्से के अन्दर

[श्री रामदास]

हम को इस मुल्क में प्राइमरी एजुकेशन कम्पलसरी और फ्री करनी है । हर साल इस अम्र की तरफ इस मिनिस्ट्री की तवज्जह दिलाई जाती है, लेकिन इस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से मालूम हुआ कि उस का जिक्र तक नहीं है । दूसरे लोगों ने, दूसरे मुल्कों ने, बहुत थोड़े अर्से के अन्दर अपने तमाम मुल्क को तालीम याफ्ता कर लिया । लेकिन यह देश है कि दूसरी योजना के बाद भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा अगर कुछ करेगा तो मुल्क के ६० फी सदी आदमी पढ़ सकेंगे, ४० फी सदी फिर भी इस मुल्क के अन्दर अनपढ़ लोग रहेंगे । अगर दूसरे मुल्कों के लोग इस चीज को देखेंगे तो वह हम को क्या कहेंगे ? अभी यहां कहा जा रहा था कि ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट में जो रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूशन्स हैं वह रिसर्च करते हैं । आप किस तरह से लोगों तक, जमीदारों और किसानों तक उन की बातों को पहुंचा सकते हैं ? आप उन तक पहुंचायेंगे क्या, किसानों के अन्दर तालीम ही नहीं है, वहां पर पढ़े लिखे लोग ही नहीं हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि तालीम के इस मसले को स्टेट्स से निकाल कर सेन्टर अपने हाथों में ले ले । जब तक सेन्टर प्राइमारी एजुकेशन को अपने हाथों मे नहीं ले लेगा, उस वक्त तक स्टेट्स कभी भी इस तरफ की प्रगति नहीं कर सकेंगी । अगर आप चाहें तो शिक्षा के विषय को स्टेट्स के पास रहने दें, यह आप की मर्जी के ऊपर है, लेकिन प्राइमारी एजुकेशन जो है और जो उस का विधान है वह सेन्टर के हाथ में ही होना चाहिये ।

मैं बहुत देर से सुनता चला आ रहा हूं कि हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर जो इम्तहान का सिस्टम है वह निहायत खराब है और वह तालिब इल्मों को निकम्मा करने वाला है, लेकिन उसके अन्दर कोई तरक्की नही हुई ऊसके अंदर कोई तब्दीली नहीं हुई, किसी किस्म का भी परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ । उसी तरह से इम्तहान होते हैं, ईसी तरह से पर्चे सेट किये जाते हैं, जो स्कैन्डल्स होते हैं वह भी उन क साथ उसी तरह जुड़े रहते हैं, किसी भी जगह पर कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

इस रिपोर्ट में यह जरूर मैं ने देखा है कि हर जगह भरमार है कि एक कमेटी बनी, दूसरी कमेटी बनी, सब कमेटी बनी, यह कमिशन बना, यह सारी की सारी रिपोर्ट कमिशन्स, बोर्डस और एडवाइजरी कमेटीज से भरी हुई है, इस के सिवा कुछ नहीं ।

श्री बोगावत (अहमदनगर दक्षिण) : अफसर कितने हैं ?

श्री राम दास : अफसरों की बात भी देख लीजिये रोजमरा बढ़त जा रहा हैं । तो रुपये खर्च करने से और उस में इजाफा करने जाने से यह समझ लेना कि तरक्की हो रही है, मैं समझता हूं, यह गलत है । अगर आप अपनी मिनिस्ट्री को दस करोड़ रुपये दे कर उस का खर्च बढा दें फिर यह कहें और उसका यह नतीजा निकालें कि तरक्की हो रही है, यह गलत है ।

इसी तरह से आप अपने आदमियों की तरफ देखिये । मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हुं कि खाली बड़ी बड़ी तन्ख्वाह दे देने से ही तो आप का काम नहीं चलेगा । आपका दो करोड़ खर्च आ जायेगा, चार करोड़ खर्च आ जायेगा या पांच करोड़ खर्च आ जायेगा लेकिन उसके अन्दर प्रगति नहीं होगी । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब तक कोई तरक्की नहीं होगी आप जितना चाहै खर्च करते जाये कोई आपकी प्रशंसा नहीं करेगा । आपको चाहिये कि आप हमें बतायें कि कौन से कनक्रीट रिजल्ट निकले हैं ।

अब मैं डिसिप्लिन की तरफ आता हूं । स्कूलों और कालेजों के अन्दर जिस तरह का डिसिप्लिन है उसको आप जानते ही हैं । आज लड़कों सें डिसिप्लिन नहीं है । आज स्कूलों और कालेजों के अन्दर जब मास्टर और प्रोफेसर पढ़ाने के लिये जाते हैं तो हमेशा उनको यह डर रहता है कि पता नहीं आज क्लास में क्या हो जायेगा, पता नहीं कौन उनकी पगड़ी उतार दे और क्या वे साबत वापस आयेंगे भी या नहीं । आप दिल्ली में तथा दूसरे शहरों में जा कर देख सकते हैं की कितना लोगों का कारेक्टर गिर गया है । स्कूल खुलने से आध घंटा पहले और स्कूल बन्द होने से आध घंटा पहले पुलिस का पहरा सड़कों पर लगा दिया जाता है ताकि कोई लड़कियों से छेड़खानी न करे । आज आप दिल्ली की सड़कों पर भी यही बात देखते हैं । जगह जगह पुलिस का प्लेन यूनिफर्म में पहरा लगा हुआ है और उनकी यह ड्यूटी है कि वे देखें कि लेडीज जो सड़कों पर चलती हैं वे अन मालेस्टिड जा सकें । यह दिल्ली में ही नहीं है, हर शहर सें है । आज हमारे लड़कों के अन्दर डिसिप्लिन के मामले में तरक्की आने के बजाय गिरावट ही आई है । आप को चाहिये कि आप इस तरफ सीरियसली ध्यान दें ।

अब मैं बेसिक एजुकेशन की बात आपके सामने रखता हूं । आज यह कहा गया है कि जो लड़के पढ़ कर बाहर निकलते हैं उनको केवल

लिटररी एजुकेशन ही मिलते है और वे बेकार फिरते हैं और कोई नौकरी उनको नहीं मिलती है और पढ़ने के बाद वे किसी काम के नहीं रहते। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एक बढ़ई का लड़का अगर वह दसवीं क्लास पास कर लेता है तो वह कभी भी बढ़ई का काम नहीं कर सकता है। इसी तरह से लोहार का लडका दसवीं क्लास पास करने के बाद लोहार नहीं बन सकता है। यही हाल एक मोची के लड़के का होता है और यही एक आदमी जो हल चलाता है उसके लड़के का होता है । इस चीज को देखते हुए आपने बेसिक ट्रेनिंग स्कूल खोले हैं। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यहां से भी जो लड़के निकलते हैं उनका भी बहुत बुरा हाल होता है। जो लड़के यहां पर ट्रेनिंग पाने के लिये आते हैं वे कुछ सीख कर नहीं निकलते हैं। यहां पर जबानी बातचीत होती है । जब उनकी परीक्षा होतो है तो उसमें भी जो उनको जबानी पढ़ाया जाता है उसी के आधार पर वे लिख कर आ जाते हैं और पास हो जाते हैं। इस तरह से जो उनको सर्टि-फिकेट मिलते है वे किसी भी काम के नहीं होते हैं और प्रेक्टीकल लाइफ में उनका कोई महत्व नहीं होता है ।

अब आप मल्टी-परपज स्कूल को ही देख लीजिये। पिछले चार पांच सालों से कोशिश हो रही है कि इस किस्म के स्कूल खोले जायें। मैंने एक सवाल किया था और प्रार्थना की थी कि आपकी जो स्कीम है उसकी एक कापी आप इस भवन की टेबल पर रख दें। उसका मुझे जबाब दया गया कि सारी स्कीम जो है वह जेरे गौर पता नहीं कब तक वह जेरेगौर रहेगी और कब वह फाइनेलाइज होगी। मल्टी-परपज स्कूल जो हैं वे अपनी मर्जी से काम कर रहे हैं, कोई कोर्स नहीं है और कुछ नहीं हैं। पंजाब के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूं कि पिछले तीन सालों से कोशिश हो रही है कि चन्द स्कूलों को मल्टी-परपज स्कूलों में तबदील कर दिया जाये लेकिन आज सन् १९५६ हो गया है

But Government has not been able to do anything.

सरकार ये रुपये दिया है, लोगों बे भी रुपये दिया है, लेकिन कोई स्कीम ही नहीं हैं, कोई ढांचा ही उनके सामने नहीं हैं, कोई रास्ता ही उनको दिखाई नहीं देता है कि किस तरफ को वे जाये। यही एक ब्लाइंड स्टरीट हैं, पता नहीं कहां जायेगे और न कुछ वे तय कर पायें हैं।

यूनिवर्स्टी कमिशन बैठी, हायर सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन कमेटी बैठी और न जाने कितनी ही और कमेटियां बैठी और कितनी ही रिपोर्टस गवर्नमेंट को उन्होंने सबमिट की लेकिन सारी की सारी मंत्रालय के कागजों में पड़ी हुई है, उनपर कोई बिचार ही नहीं होता और न ही उन पर अम्ल करने की कोशिश की जाती है।

अभी यहां पर टाइपराइटर्ज की बात कही गई है। हिन्दी के जो टाइपराइटर बनेंगे, यह कहा गया है, उनमें अंग्रेजी के अंक होंगे। सारे अक्षर तो हिन्दी के होंगे, लेकिन जो अंक होंगे वे क्यों अंग्रेजी के होंगे यह पता नहीं। कहा जाता है कि ये अंक लगते नहीं है। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि ये क्यों नहीं लगते हैं। यही कहा जाता है कि साहब नहीं लगते हैं : क, ख, ग इत्यादि तो ठीक बैठ जाते हैं लेकिन जब १,२ ३ इत्यादि लगाने की बारी आती है तो कह दिया जाता है कि वे नहीं लगते हैं। क्या हो गया है इनको कि ये ठीक नहीं बैठते हैं ? वे अपने आप तो वहां पर जा कर नहीं बैठ सकते, आप को इन्हें लगवाना ही होगा मैं चाहता हूं कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब जब जबाब दें तो हमें यह भी बतायें कि ये क्यों नहीं लगते हैं। क्या वे इतने ही अकड़खां हो गए हैं कि वे चाहते नहीं ही हैं कि इनको वहां लगाया जाये ? यही कहा जाता है कि वे वहां लगना पसन्द नहीं करते। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि क्या यह इतने हि बागी हो गये हैं कि ये हुकुम मानने के लिये ही तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर इनमें से कोई वजह नहीं है तो वह कौन सी मुश्किल है जो मंत्रालय के रास्ते में आती हैं, यह मै डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब से जानता चाहूंगा। अगर वे इतनी ही ना-फरमाबरदार हो गए हैं तो हमें इन अंकों को फरमाबरदार बनाना ही होगा।

अब जो सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी आप बनाने जा रहे हैं उसके बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो हमारे यहां बेसिक स्कल है जो कि सिर्फ उन लोगों के लिये हैं जो देहातीं में रहते हैं, जो फार्मस हैं और जो तीसरे दर्जे के लोग हैं दूसरे स्कूल वे हैं जिनको कि अर्बन स्कूल कहा जाता है और जिन में मिडल क्लास पीपल के लड़के पढ़ते हैं। एक और स्कूल हैं जिनको कि पब्लिक स्कूल कहा जाता ह और जिन के अन्दर सिर्फ अमीरों के लड़के ही तालीम पाते हैं। इन स्कूलों में लड़कों को वजीफे देकर भर्ती किया जाता है। इन वजीफें का नाम आपने मेरिट स्कालरशिप्स रखा हुआ है। इस चीज को

[श्री रामदास]

हम अंग्रेजों के जमाने में तो देखा करते थे और ऐसे स्कूल उनके जमाने में कायम तो किये गए थे और इनका कायम करने में उनका एक खास मकसद भी था और वह यह कि वे यह चाहते थे कि यहां पर आपस में संघष चलता रहे और वेस्टेड क्लास कोई न कोई कायम रहे और खुराफात यहां पर बढ़ जाये। अब आप इस तीसरी क्लास को क्यों कायम करना चाहते हैं, क्यों इस हायर स्टेट्स की क्लास को कायम करना चाहते हैं क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि ये लोग जमीन पर न रह कर आसमान में रहें । आप इस क्लास को क्यों पाल रहे हैं । इन स्कूलों में इतना रुपया पढ़ाई पर लगता है कि एक मामूली आदमी इसको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है । क्यों आप ऐसे स्कूल कायम नहीं करते जिनमें कि सब लोगों के बच्चे, चाहे वे अमीर हों या गरीब, एक साथ मिल बैठ कर तालीम हासिल करें .....

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : वहां पर आइ० ए० एस० तैयार किए जाते हैं ।

श्री राम दास : अगर ऐसी बात है तो आपकी मर्जी है लेकिन मैं तो आपसे कहता हूं कि यह जो कुछ आप कर रहे हैं, यह आपके लिये ठीक नहीं है, यह कोई सोशलिस्टक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी कायम करने का तरीका नहीं ह ।'

अभी किसी भाई ने यहां पर कहा था कि हमें १० साल के लिये तमाम यूनिवार्स्टियां बन्द करके जितना भी रुपया हम बचायें उस तमाम रुपये को प्राइमरी एजुकेशन पर खर्च करें। मैं भी यही चाहता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप ने ऐसा किया तो हिन्दुस्तान का कुछ भी नहीं बिगड़ेगा लकिन शर्त एक है और वह यह कि जितना भी रुपया आप बचायें वह तमाम का तमाम आप प्राइमरी एजुकेशन पर खर्च करें । पंजाब यूनिवर्स्टी के सामने एक बार यह सवाल उठाया गया था कि थर्ड क्लास के जो लड़के होते हैं उनको कालेजों के अन्दर एडमिशन नहीं मिलनी चाहिये । इसका कारण यह बताया गया था कि उनको कालेजों में पढ़कर कोई खास फायदा नहीं होता है । लेकिन यह सजेशन गिर गया और इस पर कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी गई । यह कहा गया कि इससे यूनिवर्स्टी की जो इनकम है वह कम हो जायेगी और थर्ड क्लास के जो लडके होते हैं इन्हीं से यूनिवर्स्टी को इनकम होती है । अगर इनका दाखला कालेजों में बन्द कर दिया गया तो जो एग्जेमिनेशनज़ की फीस यूनिवर्स्टी को होती है वह कहां से होगी । यूनिवर्स्टी को तो रुपया चाहिये, उसके सामने मैयार का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

अब आपने यह कहा है कि आप मुल्क के अन्दर तकरीबन ८०,००० उस्ताद भर्ती करेंगे । आपने यह भी कहा है कि आप सिंगल टीचर स्कूल खोलगे । यह सिंगल टीचर स्कूल क्या हैं और कौन सी बीमारी है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । अगर कभी मास्टर बीमार हो जाए, तो स्कूल बन्द हो जायेगा, अगर उसके यहां किसी की शादी हो तो ये स्कूल बन्द हो जायेगा, और अगर वह छुट्टी चला जाये तो स्कूल बन्द हो जायेगा । One - teacher school means no school. इन का कोई फायदा नहीं है ।

कहने के लिये बहुत बातें थी लकिन चूंकि वक्त नहीं है, सें और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जो सजेशंस मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं अगर आप उनकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे और उनको अम्ल में लाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो बहुत ज्यादा फायदा लोगों को होगा ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो यह कहा है कि आप प्राइमारी शिक्षा फ्री और कम्पलसरी करना चाहते हैं और इस के बारे में आपने जो वादे किये है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको पूरा करने के लिये आप कुछ कदम उठायें ।

Mr. Chairman : There are only five minutes left. I propose to call the hon. Minister at five minutes past four. If any hon. Member wants to finish within five minutes, I will certainly call him to speak.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): *rose—*

Mr. Chairman : Does he propose to finish within five minutes only?

Shri Nand Lal Sharma : Only five minutes?

Mr. Chairman : Then I will call the hon. Minister.

Shri Khardekar (Kolhapur *cum* Satara) *Rose—*

Mr. Chairman : I asked hon. Members whether any one of them was prepared to speak for only five minutes.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma : I will try to finish.

Mr. Chairman : Shri Nand Lal Sharma says that he will try to finish. He has to finish within five minutes as I propose to call the hon. Minister at 4-05 P.M.

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : (सीकर) :

तद्दिव्यमक्षयं धाम, सारस्वतमुपास्महे ।
यत्प्रसादात्प्रलीयन्ते मोहान्धतमसच्छटा ।।

माननीय सभापति महोदय शिक्षा मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में मेरे तीन कटौती के प्रस्ताव हैं उनमें से एक तो हमारे विद्यार्थीगण के चरित्र निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में है, दूसरा हिन्दी और संस्कृत के भारतीय ढंग पर चलने वाले विद्यालयों और पाठशालाओं के सम्बन्ध में है और तीसरा सैकिंडरी और प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के भाग्य के सम्बन्ध में है । मुझे पांच मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त करने की आज्ञा हुई है इसलिये मैं अपने कटौती प्रस्तावों पर विस्तार से तो नहीं कह सकूंगा । लेकिन एक बात में अवश्य कहूंगा कि आज शिक्षा की दृष्टि से हमारा क्या स्थान रह गया है । एक समय था कि भारत अपने को जगद्गुरु मानता था ।

एतद्देश प्रसूतस्य सकाशादग्रजन्मनः ।
स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षेरन् पृथिव्यां सर्व मानवाः।।

आज उस भारत के लिये दूसरे देशों से भले ही कुछ सीखने का हो, पर उनके पास आज दूसरे देशों को सिखाने के लिये कुछ नहीं है । हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय को पता नहीं कि अभी भी कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि भारत ही दूसरे देशों को दे सकता है और कहीं से वे नहीं मिल सकतीं । हम इस विषय पर कई बार प्रश्न भी देते हैं, पर उनको किसी न किसी तरह टाल दिया जाता है । आज अवस्था यह है कि जो हिन्दी और संस्कृत की संस्थायें भारतीय ढंग से चल रही हैं, स्कूली ढंग से नहीं, वे गिरती चली जा रही हैं । पंजाब में यही हाल है और स्वयं काशी संस्कृत विद्यालय में विद्यार्थी कम होते चले जा रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल इतना ही कह सकता हूं :

साक्षरा विपरीतास्तू, राक्षसा एव केवलम् ।

भारत के दूर्भाग्य से कुछ ऐसे साक्षर शिक्षा मंत्रालय में आ गये हैं । मालूम नहीं श्रीमाली जी का कुछ सम्बन्ध इन विषयों से है या नहीं । केवल मौलाना साहब के हाथ में शिक्षा विभाग की बागडोर है । डा० मनमोहन दास जी कह देते ह कि पार्लियामेंट में यदि कोई प्रश्न आ जाता है तो मैं उसका उत्तर देता हूं और मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता । ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि भारत का भाग्य किस दिशा को जायेगा । हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में नान-हिन्दी स्पीकिंग स्टेट्स से तो कुछ काम किया गया है । उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रो के लिये बहुत कम काम किया जा रहा है । यहां संस्कृत के शब्दों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय किया जा रहा है । आज यहां टाइपराइटर के लिये टंकन यंत्र शब्द प्रयोग में लाया जाता है । लेकिन आयुर्वेद से टंकन शुद्ध सुहागे को कहते हैं जो कि बच्चों को गला खराब होने पर दिया जाता है । लेकिन चूंकि टाइपराइटर में टंक टंक आवाज आती है इसलिये उसका नाम टंकन यंत्र रख दिया गया है । इस प्रकार के शब्द काइन करना हिन्दी और संस्कृत के प्रति बड़ा अन्याय है वर्णमाला में भी आपने मनमाने शब्द छोड़ दिये हैं । अ से क्ष तक और क्ष से अ तक १०८ का चक्र बनता है । यह वह माता है जो कि शब्द उच्चारण करने वालों की रक्षा करती है । आप सिद्धान्त को न जानकर शब्दों का नाश कर रहे हैं और इस प्रकार हिन्दी का सर्वनाश कर रहे हैं ।

अब मैं सैकिंडरी एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कह देना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली में भी जो कि केन्द्र के साथ सम्बन्धित है, और दूसरी जगहों पर भी अध्यापकों की बड़ी दुर्दशा है । सैकिंडरी एजुकेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट मेरे सामने है । इसमें कितनी बार अध्यापकों को इनक्रीमेंट देने के लिये सिफारिश की गयी है । मैं इसके कुछ अंश आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । इसमें कहा गया है :

"Considerable disatisfaction exists everywhere about the scale of pay for teachers in the different grades of schools."

वह आगे कहते हैं :

"We recommend as a general principle that those who have similar qualifications and undertake similar responsibility should be treated on a par in the matter of salary irrespective of the type of institution in which they are working."

वे फिर कहते हैं :

"Wish to emphasise that the revision of the present scales of pay is urgent and this revision should take into consideration the recommendations made by previous committee. We, therefore, strongly urge that the State should appoint sub-committees to review the scale of pay of teachers of all grades

[श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा]

and make recommendations that meet, in a fair and general manner, the present cost of living."

केवल कहना इतना ही है कि अध्यापकों के लिये इतनी पुरानी सिफारिश होने पर भी अभी तक दिल्ली बोर्ड ने इन अध्यापकों के लिये कुछ नहीं किया है । आज एक अध्यापक की दशा एक चपरासी से भी गिरी हुई है । उसका कोई स्टेटस नहीं है । उसकी बात न कोई सुनता है न कोई पूछता है । । यदि वह किसी दूसरी जगह के लिये दरखास्त भेजता है तो विभाग वाले उसे रखे रहते हैं और उसकी तारीख निकल जाने के बाद उसे वापस लौटा देते हैं यह कह कर कि इसकी डेट निकल गयी । इस प्रकार का अन्याय आज अध्यापकों के साथ किया जा रहा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस ओर ध्यान दे ।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, before I deal with the various points that have been raised during the course of the debate this afternoon on the Demands of the Ministry of Education, I should like to express the regrets of Maulana Sahib who has been unable to be present here today. He intended to come here but the doctors have advised him to have rest. It is under these circumstances that I am rising to reply to the debate this afternoon.

I should at the outset like to put before the House the general background and circumstances under which the Ministry of Education has been functioning. If the hon. Members are aware of the situation, then they would be in a better position to make a correct appraisal of the short-comings as well as the achievements of this Ministry. Since Independence, this Ministry has been deeply concerned with the problem of expansion of education. Our Constitution contains a directive in this regard and we have been trying to explore all possible means and sources to implement it. The greatest hurdle which the Ministry has had to face in this matter is finance.

The House is aware that after Independence our country had to face several immediate problems of vital needs. We had to face the problem of food shortage. The First Plan laid great emphasis on agricultural production. After all, human beings must live before other needs can be fulfilled. The Second Plan is laying greater emphasis on industrial production. We must have certain basic needs fulfilled.

Government are fully conscious of the fact that Education must also get top priority. But the situation in the country, the economic conditions, the international situation, etc. demand that we cannot cut down our expenditure. Take for instance the question of Defence. The Ministry and the Government are fully conscious of the fact that internal defences through the spread of education and other social welfare activities are as important as external defences.

We must educate our people so that they might be able to face any situation which confronts them. Even for the very purposes of defence it is essential that our people should be educated. But the difficulty is that the Government have limited resources. The Ministry of Education had made a Plan for over Rs. 1,000 crores in connection with the Second Five Year Plan. Unfortunately, when the Planning Commission took into account all the needs and requirements of the country they had considerably to cut down the Plan of the Education Ministry. I am presenting this situation before you, Sir, so that the House may be able to understand the real difficulty which stands in the way of educational progress. We want money for the expansion of education. We want money for the improvement of education. Without finance we cannot do both these things.

Another limiting factor, which I would like to place before the House, is that the Ministry of Education does not have direct control over education. The Constitution has put certain limits as far as the functions of the Central Government are concerned. I would like to place this fact before the hon. Members so that they may be able to judge the work of the Education Ministry a little better.

The Education Ministry has been giving financial assistance to the States and also leadership in educational planning. While we are giving that leadership, we have to be careful that there is no coercion or intervention in the work of the educational planning of the States. The country must have a national plan. The Ministry of Education has, after a good deal of discussion through various committees and commissions, about which the Members

have complained, prepared a national plan of education. That national plan of education is in the process of implementation. But, it is not possible for the Central Government to take direct control of the implementation of educational policies and programmes in the States. Some of our States, are very conscious and touchy about their rights in this regard. When I am saying this, I am not shirking in any way the responsibility of the Central Government. As I said, the Ministry of Education has prepared the national plan and now it is adopting various means, to which I am coming later, to implement that plan.

Complaint has been made with regard to the appointment of various committees and commissions. It is quite true that the Ministry of Education has probably, the largest number of committees, boards, councils and various kinds of advisory bodies. We have to understand the situation in this matter. Education is not a Central subject, and, still, it is necesary to evolve national policies and to devise methods and techniques for the implementation of those policies.

How is that to be done? The democratic method is the method of persuasion and reasoning and it is achieved through these committees and commissions, where the representatives of the State Governments, eminent educationists, officials and non-officials sit together and advise the Government with regard to the ways in which the national policies can be implemented. Sir, it is very easy to criticise, but we have to look at this problem from a wider angle. These committees and commissions which are working to-day will make an impact on the development of our education. We are setting up these democratic institutions to implement certain programmes which we have undertaken. Since we do not wish to adopt the method of coercion and compulsion, the only other method which is left to a democratic society is the method ot persuasion and reasoning. That is exactly why these committees and commissions are set up.

The third limiting factor, which I would like the hon. Members to remember, is that the educative process itself takes some time to produce results. It is quite possible to construct a bridge or build a dam or roads, but it is not so easy to bring about changes in the human personality. There are various factors which are involved in the reconstruction of the human personality, and the most important one is the impact of the personality of the teacher on the pupil.

Now, where do we get these teachers? The teachers themselves are the products of society and the whole process is a process of re-construction. I do not think that at any stage we can say that in education we have arrived at finality. That process has to continue in a democratic society. The House should judge the work of the Ministry not by the immediate results—immediate results sometimes are not tangible—but by the results which we will get in the long process. If we have adopted right methods, as I think we have, then there is no doubt that we would produce better men and better citizens in our society.

I do want to place these facts for the consideration of the House so that they might be able to make a proper appraisal of the work of this Ministry.

With regard to free and compulsory education there has been a criticism, and quite rightly too. I agree with most of the Members that we have not been able to reach our target. In fact, as the First Five Year Plan is finished and the Second Plan is in the process of being finalised, the constitutional directive with regard to free and compulsory education recedes further and further. The Government are deeply concerned about the situation. We cannot, constitutionally or otherwise, keep these large number of children of school-going age without education. Apart from the constitutional provision, there is the moral basis of the democracy which we cannot deny. Every child has the right for education and no democratic society can deny that right. We have accepted that in our Constitution.

The Government are deeply concerned about the situation. On the one hand, we do not have adequate resources and, on the other hand, there is this moral undertaking and also constitutional undertaking. What is to be done under these circumstances?

In spite of the difficulties, if the hon. Members will look at the figures they will find that the country has made sufficient progress during the years since independence. The number of primary schools in 1947-48 was 1,40,794; in 1952-53 that rose to 2,21,082 and in

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

1953-54 the number rose to 2,37,335. The enrolment in primary schools in 1947-48 was 1,10,68,273 and in 1953-54 it rose to 2,11,26,000. The expenditure on primary schools rose from Rs. 18,90,05,064 to Rs. 46,19,00,000. These figures would show that in spite of our lack of adequate financial resources the country has made sufficient progress. None of us are satisfied with the progress that has been made.

The Ministry has taken various steps to implement this directive. In the first Five Year Plan we had the scheme of employing the educated unemployed. We also gave grants to the State Governments for the expansion of basic education and the Central Government offered to share 30 per cent of the total additional expenditure incurred by the States on the conversion of primary schools and training colleges into basic schools and basic training colleges. Provision for education has also been included as an important item in the Community Development Projects. We have also given grants for the uplift of backward classes and the removal of untouchability. The result of the efforts made in bringing more children to schools and providing compulsory and free education, as the statistics will show, shows that there has been some progress in spite of its being slow.

Now, the percentage of children of the age-group 6—11 attending schools to the total population of that age-group was 36.3 for the whole of British India, and it has risen to 47 per cent. The number of children attending schools in the compulsory area rose from 22,56,000 to 47,52,000. We have made provision in the second Five Year Plan also and we are now considering how we can implement this constitutional directive within our limited resources. It has been decided to make an educational survey of the whole country for primary and secondary education so that wherever the establishment of new schools is justified they may be opened and we may also be able to improve the uneconomical schools. This survey, which is going to be made very shortly, will show the number of towns and villages already served by schools, the number of new independent primary schools required to meet the needs of the remaining bigger villages and the number of group schools or peripatetic schools that would be needed to meet the educational needs of the smaller villages. We are proposing to organise a seminar at Delhi where we will invite the representatives of State Governments and explain the details of the survey and the ways and means to collect the figures. After the survey is over we shall be in a better position to find out what could be done to implement this directive as quickly as possible. It is not a rosy picture that I am putting before the House with regard to the constitutional directive. But I do not think, under the present circumstances, the Ministry of Education could do anything better.

Another question which has greatly disturbed the minds of the leaders of our country and the Government is with regard to the salaries of teachers. There is a unanimous feeling, and there is no difference of opinion as regards this point.

Shri Bogawat : There is no use saying this now. There are only a few years remaining.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : As I said, the goal is receding further and further, I am not even hopeful that if we continue at the present rate of progress, we can fulfil these directive provisions even by the end of the second Plan or the third Plan. I have explained to the House the actual situation and the financial situation.

Shri Bogawat: Amend the Constitution then.

Shri Ram Dass: The difficulty is only of finance.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In my introductory remarks, I made it clear that finance is the greatest hurdle.

Shri Bogawat: Therefore, the Ministry is condemned. You must insist upon finance.

श्री राम दास : आपने खादी को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिये मिल मेड क्लाथ पर सैस लगाया और इसी तरह से आपने शुगर इंडस्ट्री को प्रोटेक्शन दिया। क्या आप इसी तरह की कोई चीज एज्युकेशन के बारे में नहीं कर सकते ? क्या आप एज्युकेशन को फैलाने के लिए कोई ड्यूटी नहीं लगा सकते ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The Ministry of Education is in consultation with the State Governments with regard to this point—how it is possible to realise this

objective as quickly as possible. It is possible that the country might have to make some sacrifice or be prepared to pay new taxes or for the levy of a cess. These are the points which will have to be considered before the directive of the Constitution can be implemented. It cannot be implemented unless more funds are available and funds cannot be made available unless we have some more financial resources.

Another point about which the Ministry has been deeply concerned is with regard to the salary of teachers. We feel that unless we have better salaries for teachers we cannot attract good men in the educational profession. The third-rate salaries do not attract first-rate talent. This is a matter of common knowledge and we are fully aware that radical reforms which we envisage through our various schemes are not possible unless there are better teachers to implement these programmes.

Shri Bogawat : Is it not humiliation for a teacher to get less than a peon? Can we neglect this aspect?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not see any reason why a peon should not get a good salary. Teachers also should get enough salaries.

Shri Bogawat *rose—*

Mr. Chairman: This is not question-hour. The Minister has given you the reasons. There is no point in putting further questions.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: My humble submission is that peons also should get good salaries. There is no reason why they should not get good salaries. Teachers also should get good salaries. We are deeply concerned about this fact, namely, that teachers are getting miserably low salaries. The House will remember that this Ministry has been consistently advocating that the salary scale of teachers at all levels should be upgraded to attract and train the right type of personnel in the teaching profession. If our original Plan had been accepted by the Planning Commission—Rs. 1,000 crores we would have been able to improve the salaries at all levels. The whole matter has been considered very carefully by the Government and it has been decided that for the present we must try to improve the salaries of primary school teachers who are the greatest sufferers in the whole educational profession.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: What about secondary grade teachers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That will come a little later. We have already written to the State Governments and we have suggested that an untrained teacher should get a basic salary of Rs. 40 per mensem and a trained matriculate teacher should get Rs. 50 per mensem.

Shri K. K. Basu: What is the reply ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The reply received from most of the Governments is hopeful. This will be the absolute minimum pay, exclusive of course of any dearness allowance which they may get. We have asked the State Governments to prepare schemes. A further letter has been issued by the Ministry to all State Education Secretaries asking them to work out and let this Ministry know the total additional expenditure to be involved during the year 1956-57 and subsequent years of the Second Five Year Plan, if the scales of salaries of primary teachers with various qualifications, *i.e.*, trained and untrained were revised and fixed at what they would consider fair and reasonable. They have been informed that the Government of India would be prepared to give assistance to the State Governments, when the next Finance Commission is set up, in raising the salary scale of primary teachers suitably, consistent with local conditions. The Government of India have offered assistance up to 50 per cent of the additional expenditure involved. I do not think that we are fully satisfied with this provision, but this is the minimum that should be done and we have started with the primary school teachers. I hope we will have more and more funds available, so that we can improve the salaries of secondary school teachers and the college teachers also.

Besides this, the Ministry of Education has taken various measures—and I do not want to go into those details—to improve the status and the condition of teachers. We have also advised the State Governments in this direction.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: How much time would you take before their condition is improved?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is very difficult to say how much time we will take. We have already offered assistance to the State Governments and as soon as the replies are received, we will take action.

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

With regard to scholarships, I must say that the Ministry has made some achievements of which the country can be proud. Regarding scholarships given to the Scheduled Castes and backward classes, all eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates receiving post-matriculation education, including technical and post-graduate education, who have passed in the last annual examination and applied for Government of India scholarships, have been given awards every year since the year 1952-53. In the year 1951-52, 1,604 Scheduled Caste candidates were awarded scholarships. This number went up to over 3,000 in 1952-53, to about 6,000 in 1953-54 and over 10,000 in 1954-55, while it jumped to 16,300 in the year 1955-56. As regards the Scheduled Tribes candidates, 575 students were awarded scholarships in 1951-52, 1,584 in 1953-54 and 2,917 in 1955-56. The Government of India hopes to award scholarships in the year 1956-57 to all eligible candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for post-matriculation education.

I was rather surprised that the Members, instead of appreciating the work which the Ministry has done in this matter, should have thought it proper to criticise it. One other point with regard to scholarships is this. Most of our scholarships are given entirely on the basis of merit. Some Member suggested that there was a kind of nepotism regarding the awarding of scholarships. I would like to submit that all the scholarships are awarded on the basis entirely of merit. If there is any case of nepotism of which the hon. Members are aware and if they can bring it to my notice, I would enquire into the matter. We have proper selection committees on which officials and non-officials are represented. Applications are properly scrutinised and every proper care is taken to see that the best pupils get the award. On the other hand if hon. Members feel that there are cases of nepotism, I would be glad if they bring them to my notice.

With regard to the public schools also, I am afraid there is some kind of misunderstanding. We are giving grants to public schools in accordance with the recommendations which were made by the Secondary Education Commission. The recommendation was as follows :

> ".....Central assistance should be given to them on a gradually diminishing scale till, at the end of the period of 5 years, they will either become self-supporting or will close down, if adequate public support is not forthcoming."

We realise that these public schools give admission primarily on the basis of wealth and no democratic Government can allow that kind of discrimination. The Government of India have instituted scholarships in order to democratise these public schools; but we have decided that after a period of 5 years, either they should become self-supporting or they may close down. As far as the Government of India are concerned, they will not give any grants to these public schools. Even now we make grants only on *ad hoc* basis to help the institutions to become self-supporting.

I now come to the points raised by our revered Shri Tandonji. I have the highest respect for him and it is not a very pleasant thing to have a difference of opinion with him. But, I am afraid there seems to be some misunderstanding in his mind with regard to the work that is being done for the progress and propagation of Hindi. He will certainly correct me if I am wrong but we have taken every care to implement the directives of the Constitution in this matter. Article 343 of the Constitution lays down that Hindi in Devanagri script shall be the official language of the Union and that the form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals. It is, however clear from the provisions of this article that English remains as the official language for the first 15 years. If, however, Hindi is used for any of the official purposes of the Union, the use of the international form of numerals is obligatory, unless the President by special order provides for the use of the Devanagri form of numerals. Shri Tandon may differ from me, but that is how we have understood it. After 15 years, Hindi in Devanagri script with the international form of numerals is obligatory, unless Parliament by law provides otherwise. Articles 344 and 346 of the Constitution provide for the use of Hindi for the first 15 years for all or any of the official purposes of communication between one State and another State. These are the relevant articles. These

two articles make no mention of the script or form of numerals to be used in Hindi. On this basis and on the basis of article 343, the Ministry issued a letter to which Shri Tandon was also referring.

[SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN *in the Chair*]

I would submit that in this matter we had the support of the Law Ministry. A reference was made to them in 1952 at the instance of the Bihar Government and the Law Ministry categorically stated that article 343 stated the script in which Hindi was to be written and the form of numerals to be adopted. So, whatever we did was in the true spirit of the Constitution. It is possible that the Law Ministry might not have understood it properly; but that was the best authority that we could consult. Whatever the Ministry did was in the spirit of the Constitution. The position at present namely, the use of Hindi in Devanagri script with the international form of numerals, is therefore, obligatory in the Centre and in the States wherever Hindi is used for any official purpose.

Shri Tandon : No; the States are not at all bound by the Education Ministry of the Centre in this matter.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There has been further consultation in this matter. We have been ourselves very anxious to solve this problem. Subsequent to the interpretation of the Law Ministry in 1952, the question of the use of numerals was again raised by the Railway and Finance Ministries in 1955

The Education Ministry again gave the same reply. Thereupon, the matter was once more referred to the Ministry of Law. I am giving the whole history so that Shri Tandon might understand that whatever we did was in the spirit of the Constitution. We were anxious that we should not do anything which will violate the Constitution. The Ministry of Law this time took the position that the matter of the use of the Hindi numerals was not a question of law, but of agreement and convenience. It was a different interpretation which they gave this time. If an authority to whom a document in Hindi was presented did not object to Devanagri numerals, there was no harm in using it. The Ministry of Education thereupon referred the matter to the Cabinet without consulting the Ministry of Law further. The Cabinet, in its decision taken on 19th December, 1955, left it to the discretion of the Ministry concerned to use the Devanagri form of numerals in the case of Hindi translations of official documents if they so desire, with an over-riding provision that the international form of Indian numerals should be encouraged as much as possible. This is the position as it stands at present. Keeping in view the clear provisions of the Constitution and the interpretation given by the Law Ministry in 1952, the use of the Devanagri form of numerals for any official purpose either in the Centre or in the States is unconstitutional so long as the President does not issue a special order to this effect, That is the position as we understand.

Shri Tandon: The interpretation of the Law Ministry given in 1952 is an absolutely incorrect interpretation.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is the only authority to which we can refer.

I do not understand what objection Shri Tandon could have. So far as the use of the international form of Indian numerals in the proposed key-board is concerned, this is being done in pursuance of article 343 of the Constitution. The key-board however has been so designed that it is quite easy for these numerals to be changed for Devanagri numerals whenever required, without in any way altering the rest of the key-board. Whenever there is a directive from the President for a change in the Constitution, there will be no difficulty in changing the typewriters.

There is another point which was raised by Shri Tandon, with regard to the present defects in our educational system. He said that the Ministry of Education was doing nothing to make education more practical and more related to life. My contention is that during all these years that is exactly the direction in which the Ministry has been moving. The Government of India has accepted basic education as the pattern of national education. We have done everything that is possible to persuade the State Governments by giving them financial assistance, for starting pilot projects in different centres, and by giving them grants for setting up training colleges. Everything that could possibly be done has been done by the Ministry to develop this programme of basic education. If basic education succeeds,—with the co-operation of the State Governments and with the effort that the Central Government is making

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

we do hope that it would be the national pattern of education—the youth receiving true basic education is expected to become mentally alert, more disciplined, more appreciative of the dignity of labour, more skilled in the use of limbs and sense organs and more confident of earning a livelihood through the pursuit of independent callings. A system of basic education which is gradually replacing the whole system of elementary education will go a long way in helping the youth to become practical and to face the realities of life. The defect of secondary education has been that it was of a unilateral or a single track type, providing a uniform type of educational fare for all the students irrespective of the different mental equipment and social and economic needs. The Government of India is implementing the Secondary Education Commission's report and as a result of its efforts, multi-purpose schools are being established. We have helped the State Governments in converting 425 selected schools into multi-purpose schools with science, technical, agricultural, fine arts and home science courses. We have also helped the State Governments in introducing crafts in 1,100 middle schools. I am giving these details because the House should know what the Ministry has done to make the whole system more practical and more related to life.

Our achievement in the field of technical education has been of no less significance. At the beginning of the First Plan, there were 61 Engineering and technological institutions at the degree level with an in-take capacity of 2,198 and 92 institutions at diploma level with an in-take capacity of 4,119. During the First Plan period, to meet the requirements of personnel in the various projects under the Plan, there has been an increase in the number of institutions imparting instruction at the degree and diploma levels and in their in-take capacity. The present position is, there are 68 institutions of the degree standard with an in-take capacity of 6,050 and 109 diploma institutions with an in-take capacity of 8,700.

An Hon. Member: Insufficient.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It may be insufficient. But, we have also to see that the people going out of these technical institutions do not remain unemployed. We have to co-ordinate the development of technical education with the development of our general Plan. After all, technical education cannot ignore the general development in the country. The point is that the Ministry of Education has made sincere efforts to make education more practical right from the bottom, and gradually the spirit is permuting the whole educational system in the country.

Some criticism has also been made with regard to the promotion of Hindi. It was said that the Ministry has not done enough in this matter. It is true that the Ministry has been a little cautious. But, the reason is that we want to put national unity above every thing else.

We know that language can be a great cementing factor. But language can also be a dividing factor. We do not like to do anything which would jeopardise national unity so far as Hindi is concerned. The work which we have done is on solid ground and of a solid quality.

I think the hon Member Shri M. L. Dwivedi took out some quotations from some book published somewhere,—I do not know from where.

Some Hon. Members: *Hyder Ali:* that is the name.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I wish he had quoted anything from the publications of the Ministry itself.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: You have given a prize,—Rs. 1,000.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Ministry, when judging a book, has to take into account several factors, not only to language, but various other factors.

Some Hon. Members: What factors ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not sure about the book. I belive these books were meant for the neo-literates.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): That should be the primary consideration.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: You ought to be sure as to why the award was given to that book.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I remember, I am replying.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Be definite in the reply.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The book was a prize book. We were giving several prizes for publishing books for neo-literates. We invited several books.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This platitude has no meaning. If the name of Rana Pratap occurs in a book, the Ministry ought to be sure about it, and be definite in giving a reply.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The book is a publication of the Dakshina Hindi Prachar Samiti. I am only speaking from memory. The general principle is that the Ministry takes into account various factors, not only the language.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Government money should not be wasted like this.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government took various factors into account.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What was the main factor? It is the content of the book.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister, I think, would be able to supply the information to the hon. Member.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I will be able to give detailed information to the hon. Member, the various reasons and on what basis the prize was awarded.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: But you can ask your Secretary to present that book.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: My time is limited.

Mr. Chairman: How long will he take? I think his time is already over.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think, if you will permit me, I will take a few more minutes.

Mr. Chairman: All right. How long more?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: About 15 minutes.

I was explaining the general attitude which the Ministry has taken with regard to the propagation of Hindi. The work which has been done is on very scientific lines, and has made a definite contribution to the development of a federal language.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Question.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This may be questioned, but these are facts I am giving. You cannot question the facts. I am not saying anything which is theoretical. I am basing all my arguments on facts.

The work of evolving terminology in Hindi has been greatly accelerated. Fifty-five thousand words have been finalised and 18,000 have been published in the form of provisional lists. Eight thousand terms are in the press and about 20,000 terms are awaiting approval of the expert committee. There is a certain procedure for evolving these terms. We have to take the advice of experts, consult them and it takes some time before these terms can be finalised. We cannot quicken the process beyond a certain limit.

There have been certain objections about the Ministry not giving grants to particular institutions. I think we do give grants to the Samsadiya Hindi Parishad. I think in one year when we did not receive the accounts the grants were withheld, but we have been giving grants to them. Besides that, grants have also been given to the Nagari Pracharani Sabha, the Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha and the Hindi Sahitya Sammellan. Besides that there are several other Hindi organisations and institutions.

The Ministry has also taken up the preparation of a standard English-Hindi dictionary which is now in an advanced state and the basic grammar of Hindi language is also under preparation.

There was one criticism with regard to the sending of cultural delegations, and I was rather surprised that even a person like Tandonji should have thought that Government were wasting money by sending these cultural delegations. India has made a definite contribution in the field of arts, music and dancing.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: It is a mistake. Our approach is different. It is the large amount of money that is spent on them that was objected to.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If cultural delegations go, it is quite obvious we have to pay them some money. After all, you cannot send these delegations free. India is rich in her culture. We have made a definite contribution to the development of our music and dancing and art, and if we spend some money in the dissemination of this culture, it brings about better international understanding and will develop better relations with the other countries. Of course, there is the broader aspect that we enrich the other cultures also by contributing something of our own. I was rather amazed that Tandonji who is himself a very highly cultured man and who has made great contribution to culture himself, should have criticised this activity of the Ministry.

Shri Tandon: It is the dancing aspect of it that I am opposed to.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think *Shiv thandav* was a great contribution of India, and the Ministry of Education should at least have been given the credit that during the last few years they have done considerable work in reviving our old arts, music and dancing which were practically lost on account of long periods of suppression.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: This is *thandav* without the Shiva.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are various other minor points which were raised. I would not like to go into the details since my time is up. I have been seeing that you have been wanting me to sit down.

There is one point I would like to clear. There was objection to the appointment of a Development Officer in the University Grants Commission who did not have the prescribed qualifications. It is a fact that the Development Officer did not possess the teaching experience prescribed, but the Selection Committee considered him the best candidate and consequently he was appointed. The University Grants Commission was quite authorised to do that. The prescribed qualification was about 10 years of teaching experience and five years of administrative experience. The selected candidate had the requisite administrative experience but not the teaching experience. He had only about five years' teaching experience. His academic qualifications were, however, easily the most outstanding and his appointment was reviewed by the full Commission in all its aspects and was approved.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): May I know what was the administrative experience the gentleman had?

Shri K. K. Basu: Was there not any qualified person? Why this special appointment?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I cannot give more details than what I have given, but whatever the University Grants Commission did was within their full power and they did it with full responsibility.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The question is whether that was right or not.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would not like to take the time of the House. I have already taken longer than I should have. I do wish to tell the House that the achievement of the Ministry, though it may not be very spectacular, has made some permanent impact on our educational system, and I must say that the persons who are sitting in the official gallery have worked hard. I know that there has been criticism, sometimes it has also been uncharitable, but some of these people have spent their lifetime in education and have worked with sincerity and zeal, and they would continue to work with that sincerity and zeal in spite of the criticism that has been offered about them.

With regard to the book, I have just now got the information. The book *Hyder Ali* was published by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. The author was Pandit Raghuvir Mishra. The prize was recommended by a special committee consisting of non-officials comprising of eminent Hindi scholars. I do not know what more the Ministry could do in awarding the prizes to books.

Mr. Chairman : I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1957, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof :—

Demands Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 118."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.*—Ed]

DEMAND NO. 17—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 18—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 19—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 20—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,32,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,60,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

Mr. Chairman : The House will now take up Demands for Grants Nos. 26 to 41 and 120 to 126 relating to the Ministry of Finance.

As the House is aware, six hours have been allotted for the demands of this Ministry. There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon Members may hand over the number of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for Members including Movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes if necessary for leaders of groups.

Does the hon. Minister wish to speak?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): No.

DEMAND NO. 26—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 27—CUSTOMS

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 28—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,03,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 29—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX AND ESTATE DUTY

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,08,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Taxes on Income Including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty'."

DEMAND No. 30—OPIUM

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 31—STAMPS

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 32—PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS ETC. ON ACCOUNT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGENCY SUBJECT AND MANAGEMENT OF TREASURIES

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Payments to other Governments, Departments etc. on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries'."

DEMAND No. 33—AUDIT

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,88,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 34—CURRENCY

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 35—MINT

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957. in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 36—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 38—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS DND OTHEB EXPENDITUBE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 23,13,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 39—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 15,51,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 40—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS, BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments, between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 41—PREPARTITION PAYMENTS

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 96,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 120—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 72,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 34,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 123—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 42,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in recpect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 124—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 25,90,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 126—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 94,20,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : I have given notice of a number of cut motions regarding the general fiscal and economic policy of Government and certain other specific matters connected with the activities of this Ministry. While offering my due appreciation of some of the measures adopted by the Ministry, such as the conversion of the Imperial Bank into the State Bank, the nationalisation of insurance, and also company law reform, as far as it goes, I have to observe that there has not been any basic change in the policies in pursuance of the declared objective of the socialistic pattern of society.

In the speech of the Finance Minister, we find that there has been an attempt to present a picture of increased production in the agricultural and industrial sector, and that there is also a mention about the increased national income to the tune of about 18 per cent. But the difficulty is that in spite of this increase in production and national income, the benefit of it has not gone to the common people. The result has been that the broad sections of our common people have not been benefited by whatever increase has occurred in our total national wealth. This is the basic point that has to be tackled. Unless we change our basic policy to see that the income is properly distributed among the poorer sections of the community, certainly we cannot claim to be working for the declared objective before us.

It has been said in the Draft Second Five Year Plan and also in the report of the Finance Ministry that Government are thinking of certain changes in their policy. It was declared only the other day that Government might perhaps come forward with a statement of the new policy that they might adopt in the light of the changed objective. We do not know what this new statement will contain. But from what we hear, and particularly from what we find from the speech of the Finance Minister as reported in today's papers, we find that Government are facing certain difficulties with regard to resources for implementing the Plan.

In this connection, I would like to point out first of all that unless some change is made immediately in regard to the policy in the matter of tapping the resources, the country will be forced to face further difficulties. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to a recent article published in *The Economic Weekly*—probably he is already aware of it—by one professor working in the Indian Statistical Institute, that is, Mr. Paul Baron from the University of California in America wherein he has pointed out how the latent economic potential of this country can be tapped for the purpose of finding out further resources. In that article, he has clearly shown how there is excess consumption, so far as certain upper strata of our society are concerned. For instance, he has pointed out that there are high salaries paid, there is purchase of jewels and foreign luxuries etc., and in this way, there is excess consumption. If this could be reduced considerably, we shall be able to find an additional resource to the extent of about Rs. 500 crores. So, this is a very important thing which must be seriously taken note of.

The other sources pointed out are the moneylenders, absentee lardlords, middlemen, commission agents and so on. By properly tapping these sources, we can get something like Rs. 200 crores or so. Further if Government choose to postpone the payment of compensation to the big landlords in the country, then there will certainly be no necessity to resort to deficit financing to the extent contemplated. Government have stated that it may be necessary to resort to deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 1,200 crores, and in fact, even more, if the external assistance expected is not forthcoming to the required extent.

Then comes the question of further taxation. What we find is that it is the common people who are being taxed more and more. According to the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, the States are taxing even essential commodities. Already, the U.P. Government have imposed sales tax on foodgrains. And we do not know what other kinds of taxation are being contemplated. But since the consumption level is already deplorably low, so far as the masses of our people are concerned you cannot impose any further cut on them. If you want that there should be some sacrifice on the part of the community, then certainly those persons who are in a position to pay more should be called upon first to pay more.

It may also be pointed out that at the time the Taxation Enquiry Commission was set up, there was not this objective of the socialistic pattern of society, and further the expenditure envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan was also

only about Rs. 3,500 crores. But now the targets have been raised, the circumstances have changed, and a new objective has been declared. In view of these changed conditions, we have to revise our idea about the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission.

But what I want to point out is that even their recommendations have not been implemented to the extent we desire, when they concern the big people. For instance, there is this question of the imposition of a ceiling on personal income. But that ceiling has not yet been fixed, although we have been asking for it ever since the publication of the report.

When the question of finding resources is coming up every now and then, and when so many difficulties are appearing before us, and already there is some sort of inflationary pressure and the prices are rising throughout the country, I suggest that it is certainly necessary that the question of finding resources for financing the Plan should be considered in the light of all these factors, the study that has been made in the different institutes, and also the views of the experts.

I read in today's papers that the Minister is reported to be getting confused when he comes across the different kinds of views. I do not know what time he will take to clear this confusion.

Anyway, if he plucks up some more courage and proceeds along the line in which we suggest that Government should proceed, then there will be no difficulty, so far as the financing of the Plan is concerned.

I would like to say a word now about the working of the income-tax department. Through a specific cut motion, I have tried to point out how this department has not been made to work in a more efficient and effective way. There was the Income-tax Investigation Commission to enquire into certain cases. But because of some Supreme Court decision, all the work has been nullified. The whole thing has now to be made legal and effective in a different way. I do not understand why there should be this sort of tenderness towards the tax-evaders. If somebody steals my property, what happens? He is caught, and then punished. But in this case, what happens? Government ask the persons concerned to make voluntary disclosures. And if some amount is agreed upon, they are given the privilege of paying the amount in instalments. Is this the way in which things should be done? As regards enquiry, there will be no enquiry unless the amount involved is a substantial one, of the order of Rs. 1 lakh or so. There was some amendment in this regard, and that measure was adopted by this House some time back.

But in this situation, that is not proper and that is not the way of thinking in which we can indulge at this stage, when we have such a laudable objective before us and we are trying very seriously for resources for the Plan.

Then there is the question of privy purses and such other resources. These princes and big landlords should not be allowed to proceed in this manner to enjoy, as they have done so far.

Then I come to the question of rural credit which I consider to be very important. In the First Five Year Plan, there was a provision of as much as Rs. 130 crores by way of credit to agricultural people. But what has happened? Sometime ago I asked a question to the hon. Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure, and in reply he said that up till last year, perhaps a sum of between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 was spent on this account. So there was a dismal failure so far as this promise of Rs. 130 crores was concerned. This is a basic thing needed in a country like ours where 80 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture and where for lack of credit they have to go to the village mahajans and pay exorbitant rates of interest. But on this particular question, there was a miserable failure. Now that we have got the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee before us and Government are going to do something with regard to establishing some sort of integrated co-operative and marketing organisation, as they call it, it should be done very promptly. We had seen that there was a Bill introduced with regard to establishing warehousing godowns etc. But it is taking a lot of time. If Government are not quick in implementing these measures, the people continue to suffer. So in such measures one has to act more promptly.

In this connection, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider the necessity of starting certain warehousing godowns in West Bengal. It is a jute growing State and I think it is very necessary

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

that there should be some warehousing godowns throughout the State of West Bengal. In view of the fact that there is a large production of jute round about the commercial town of Ghatal, there should be one branch of the State Bank of India there. It will pay good dividends; there will be good deposits. There is a navigable river connecting that town with Calcutta. So it would be a very paying branch, if established there.

Then I come to the question of foreign investments in India. We do not oppose foreign capital as such; if it comes without any strings and if it is capital alone, we would welcome it. But when we are hearing of a socialist pattern of society and also about the growth and expansion of the public sector, as has been suggested in the Draft Second Five Year Plan, it is very necessary that we do not help the combination of private capital here with private capital from UK, USA or some other foreign country. Take the question of the International Finance Corporation or the Indian Investment and Credit Corporation or other financing institutions. There I find that Government are coming forward with interest-free loans to help these concerns. What does this mean? It means that the society, the people at large, have to sacrifice in order to help a particular private project by providing interest-free loans. So I say the society has a claim to establish social ownership of such concerns because the society is contributing to the growth of such institutions by way of State support, interest-free loans and all that.

So when we are in difficulty about finding resources to finance our Plan, certainly we would have to increase our income from State undertakings. A larger amount has to be obtained from the public sector. In those countries where they are planning for rapid industrialisation and for rapidly raising the general standard of living of the people, a large chunk of their income comes from the public sector. But here the income from our State undertakings will be just 10 per cent or so. In this way, we cannot rapidly develop an under-developed country like ours. We have to have some sort of State trading also.

It has been said by the Minister of Commerce and Industry this morning that essentially our economic philosophy is a pragmatic one. We find in the declaration of objectives of the Second Five Year Plan and also in the President's Address and other policy statements of the ruling Party, that they are speaking of a socialist pattern, the idea of an egalitarian society. If it is so, why should there be this sort of haziness and lack of a clear policy? When we have accepted the socialist pattern of society as our goal, it is very necessary that we should think of the further expansion of the public sector.

Then I would urge upon the Finance Minister to provide more money for relief of scarcity areas. Every year we find that there is flood and drought in so many States, and those States are in need of money. In the speech of the Finance Minister, he points out that we have to impose further taxation because we have to give so much to the States. On the other hand, the States are saying that their resources are being taken away and important sources of taxation are tapped and taken away by the Centre. So we are in difficulty. We have to impose more taxation. Everywhere, here as also in the States, they are thinking of more and more taxation.

Then I find that so far as local development works are concerned, the figures from West Bengal show that the amount spent during 1953-54 was more than the amount spent during 1954-55, and it is less this year. How is it that the amount provided under 'local development works' is being reduced so far as West Bengal is concerned? Sometime back, I heard the hon. Minister say that this is a thing which inspires the people because they understand that something is being done in relation to them. So this lack of encouragement of village development works should end, and more assistance should be given for these works.

I would also suggest that in order to check inflationary trends and also to regulate the credit institutions properly, the banking institutions of the country should be nationalised. So far as this question is concerned, I remember the speech of the Finance replying to the debate on the discussion of the Finance Ministry's Demands for Grants in 1953 that when the public sector expanded, the question of nationalising the banking institutions would come. I think the time has come to take up the question of nationalisation of banks and also general insurance.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena (Lucknow Distt.-*cum*-Bara Banki Distt.) : I shall

begin by referring to a case which throws lurid light on the working of the Finance Ministry. The case relates to the highest functionary in the Ministry and has been recounted in the audit report issued in April 1955 as one of the important financial irregularities. This officer, who was deputed under the Colombo Plan, to one of the countries abroad, had sanctioned for himself, by way of pay and allowances a sum to the tune of Rs. 20,321-12-0 per mensem.

An Hon. Member: Per mensem?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: Yes; per month.

I am not going into the details.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Please go into.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena : You can refer to the report itself. But, I would like to point out that apart from the salary, there was a free motor car and daily allowance to the tune of Rs. 110 per day. The other day, when the Finance Minister referred to the private sector, it sounded hollow to my mind in view of this very case. What action has been taken? This case has been before the Minister. Originally, the proposal for the deputation of this officer and another officer was estimated to cost only Rs. 36,000; but the total cost of this officer alone has come to Rs. 64,649.

Shri D. C. Sharma: For what period?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: The original estimate was for 4 months for two officers. But, for himself alone it came to nearly double, Rs. 64,649. I do not know what action, if any, has been taken. But, I am sure, I may be told that he was made to refund some part of this money. What has happened? (*Interruption*). I can tell the hon. Minister that this is admittedly a bad case and has lowered our country in the eyes of other countries, particularly, the Colombo Plan countries which are underdeveloped. We, in this House, are complaining that officers from U.S.A. and the U.K. are coming here and they are being paid high salaries and allowances. People in other countries must naturally be feeling similarly. It is stated in the report that if this officer had gone in the ordinary course, he would have gone there with a salary of Rs. 4,000, and a certain amount by way of rebate of income-tax and an allowance of only Rs. 25 per day. Instead of that, he was sanctioned so much as Rs. 20,321-12-0. This case has caused so much damage. It has lowered our country in the eyes of other countries. It has undermined the prestige of the Finance Ministry as custodian of public funds and it has tarnished the reputation of the Finance Minister as an efficient and effective administrator, for under his very nose, this amount was sanctioned. I understand that this officer has been put in charge as the Chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation. The least that I expected and the public would expect was that he should have been compulsorily retired. That has not been done. Therefore, I have brought this case to the notice of this House because I wanted to show how the Finance Ministry is working.

You will remember that last year, I had raised the question of economy. I had also brought to the notice of this House the recommendations made by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. I had hoped that at least, an opportunity would be given to this House to discuss the recommendations of the Commission. That was not done. Not only that. If the Government has taken any decisions, we are entitled to know what recommendations have been accepted and what have not been accepted so that, if we were so minded, and if we were not satisfied with the decision of Government, we could have discussed its decisions in this House.

The other day, in reply to a question with reference to the Sales Tax Ordinance in U.P. the Finance Minister said that the President had given consent to it and also that assurance had been given to the U.P. Government that it could assume that the consent would be available to the extent of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission on the subject. I submit that the Taxation Enquiry Commission, in the very first or second chapter have stated that before we think of imposing fresh taxes, we must be satisfied that whatever tax is being realised is being properly spent. They had suggested that a high-power committee should be appointed to go into the question of the expenditure. They had also pointed out that the expenditure on administration alone had gone up from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 19 crores and that out of every rupee we spend, 0-9-6 went to non-developmental expenditure, 0-3-0 on social services and the remaining on economic investment. They had also pointed out that it should

[Shri Mohanlal Saksena]

be our first duty to reduce this non-developmental expenditure and had recommended the appointment of a high-power committee.

The hon. Finance Minister said in his speech yesterday or the day before that he has accepted this suggestion and the committee will be appointed which will go into the question. If you have really accepted the recommendation, you should take into account the savings that could be effected because of the economies that will result. I had submitted a note in which I had shown that it would be possible to make effective savings to the tune of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 crores during the Plan period. In the Plan, we find, the Finance Minister or the framers of the Plan have not taken into account any savings on account of economy. Last year, he had pointed out that retrenchment in personnel, instead of solving the problem would create more problems. Even then I had submitted, and I submit once again, that it does not lead to efficiency in administration to keep surplus people in office. It is much better to send them give them pension and retire them. You can lend their services to social service institutions instead of keeping them here.

We also know that the Iron and Steel Ministry was started and new staff has been taken. We could have utilised existing staff in the new Ministry. It is not necessary we should have new staff; we should take into account the existing staff. They should be provided in the new schemes or new projects that you are going to take in hand. In any case, you have to take into account the savings that would result by way of economy. We know that formerly, there used to be about 7 or 8 Secretaries.

Mr. Chairman : How long does the hon. Member want to take?

Several Hon. Members : He may continue tomorrow.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena : I will continue tomorrow.

5-30 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Tuesday, the 17th April, 1956.

COLUMNS

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT 5359-536

In view of the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G.B. Pant) the Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Nand Lal Sharma regarding the alleged lathi-charge by the Delhi Police on the slum dwellers of Pusa Road near Pusa Gate on the 14th April, 1956.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL 5366

Secretary reported to Lok Sabha that the Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session was assented to by the President on the 6th April, 1956.

TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE EXTENDED 5366

Shri B. G. Mehta moved that the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Life Insurance Corporation Bill, 1956 be extended upto the 30th April, 1953.

The motion was adopted.

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 5366-5498

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was continued. The discussion was concluded and the Demands were voted in full. The Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education were discussed and voted in full. The discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance was commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1956.

Discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance and submission to the vote of the Lok Sabha all other outstanding Demands. . . . .

GIPN—SI 44 Lok Sabha—15-1-57—840